Tennessee County History Series

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TENNESSEE COUNTY HISTORY SERIES

Montgomery County

by Ursula S. Beach

Robert B. Jones
Editor

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Acknowledgements

To those men of long ago whose exploits, experiences, and thoughts were recorded, we owe a debt of gratitude. Without the record of such events there would be no sources for research into the past. Those of early days could not foresee the present; they were faithful to a task, often self-imposed and without tangible reward. To Andre Michaux and Captain James Adair, to John Donelson and Eastin Morris, and to the men in North Carolina who kept the early land records, we express our thanks. To the diligent public servants who filed the public records of state, county, and city, we are obligated.

Especial gratitude is due Wooldridge and associates who compiled the historical and genealogical data for the Goodspeed Publishing Company of Nashville. The ensuing *History of Tennessee* with its sections of county histories has been a source of much information although certain aspects are sometimes in error. This publication of 1886 is invaluable.

Thanks to W. P. Titus for the vast supply of local information in *Picturesque Clarksville, Past and Present,* published in 1887 and thereafter reprinted in 1973.

Had James Ross not revered his father and appreciated his struggle and its rewards there would not be the first-hand accounts of life in Montgomery and Stewart counties in the early nineteenth century. *The Life and Times of Elder Reuben Ross,* first published in 1882, was reprinted in 1977.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the encouragement and contribution of the Clarksville Kiwanis Club and the State Historical Commission which led to the publication of *Along the Warioto: A History of Montgomery County, Tennessee* in 1964. As author of *Along the Warioto,* I recognize that the six years spent in research were justified, for the book was reprinted in 1965 and again in 1978. That history was compiled in chronological order, while the current *History of Montgomery County* is presented in a

different form as essays on specific and meaningful phases of life in the area.

Finally, my expression of thanks to my husband, Oscar Beach, for the freedom of time to read and to write. That cooperation and consideration made possible the book which you now read.

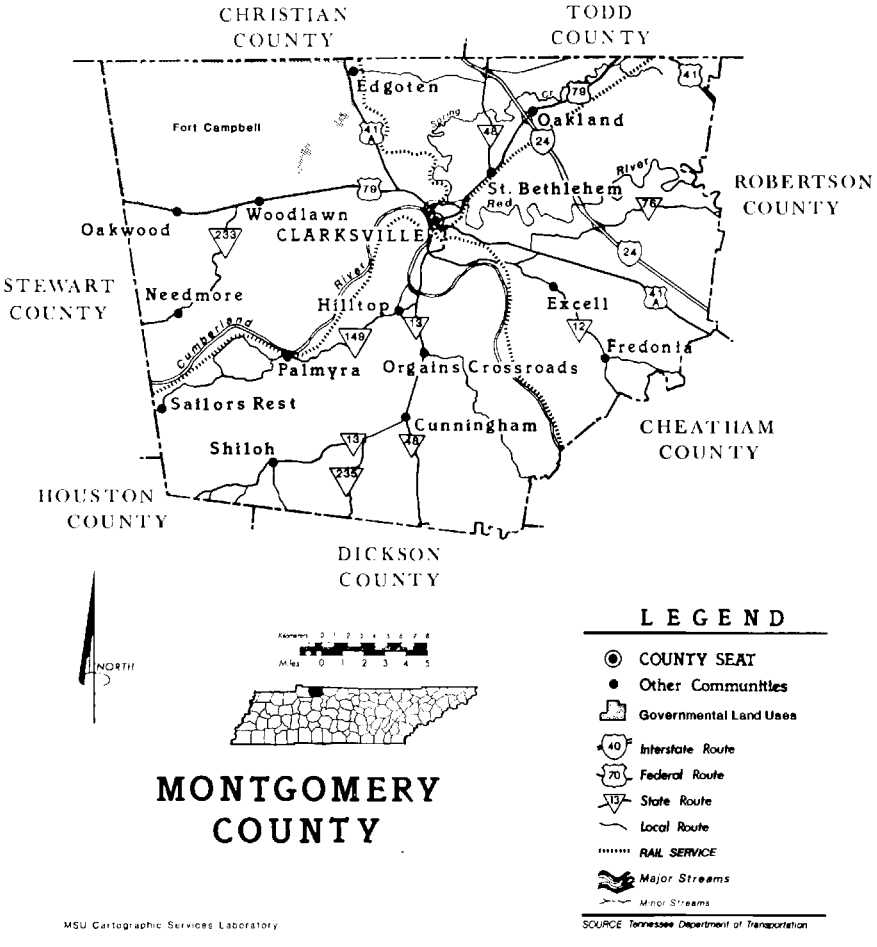
To my readers, may you enjoy and profit by the time you spend with this small volume in a series of county histories.

This volume is dedicated to the memory of those persons of the past who left in written form the records of events in time and place so that we in later years might learn of our heritage. Without their contribution this history could not have been compiled; each generation profits by the records of the past.

For what is history? When does it begin? When does it end?

There is no point at which a history ends, just as there is no point on a line unless another line crosses it. Events are striking only when one is made aware of some particular significance. Each person who reads these lines is a part of history in the making. As "no man is an island" so there is no end to a history of a people, a town, a county.

K E N T U C K Y



MONTGOMERY COUNTY

LEGEND

- COUNTY SEAT
- Other Communities
- Governmental Land Uses
- Interstate Route
- Federal Route
- State Route
- Local Route
- RAIL SERVICE
- Major Streams
- Minor Streams

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MONTGOMERY County lies in the tier of Tennessee counties touching the Kentucky counties of Christian and Todd. Tennessee counties upon which Montgomery borders are Cheatham, Dickson, Robertson, and. Stewart. All have influenced or been influenced by the development of one another.

The county is situated on the northern plateau of the Highland Rim. The St. Louis limestone of the Mississippian geologic period, in places 150 feet in depth, prevails with significant caves and sinkholes. Sinkholes are cavities formed by the sinking of running surface waters, followed by the caving of surrounding topsoil as greater wear occurs along the edges of the fissures. Springs of mineral water rise to the surface in various areas. These may be of red, black, or white sulphur, of alum, or of iron or chalybeate waters. Iron ore from the Lithostrotion Canadense coral formation is found in areas north and southwest of the Cumberland River. This ore is obtained from excavations made either in the tops or sides of plateau ridges. These areas, called centers or banks, contain extensive and valuable deposits, occurring in irregular lumps or in hollow concretions scattered through the matrix. It is the only productive mineral which affected the industrial growth of the area.

The county, its elevation ranging from 325 to 575 feet above

sea level and averaging 500 feet, is drained throughout its 540 square miles by the Cumberland River and its tributaries. The most significant tributary, the Red River, joins the Cumberland at Clarksville. The Red River originates in Sumner County, Tennessee, flowing northward with its several forks draining the Kentucky counties of Christian, Logan, Simpson, Todd, and Trigg. The waters of Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart counties in Tennessee join to form a drainage basin of 1456 square miles, second only to the Caney Fork basin of 2586 square miles in input into the Cumberland River.

Prehistoric Cultures

Its glistening waters reflecting sunset fire, the Warioto (which the white man would later name the Cumberland) swirled around barren limestone bluffs and wound lazily through sere grassy flats. Buffalo, heavy and dark, lumbered in the canebrakes along the north bank. Overhead, birds in flight sought roosting places for the night swinging south of the river to dissolve amid the darkening shadows of the oak, beech, walnut, and hickory trees native to the silicious soil. To the north, there were few trees on the Barrens, for hunters had burned over the land with its natural growth of scrub hickory, hazel, and black gum, revealing a soil rich for grasses and grain.

Winter was approaching and with it would come the hunters and trappers. Small fur-bearing animals moved along the tributaries of the Warioto where great cliffs of limestone recorded the past, imprisoned in fossils from the Lower Carboniferous Period.

Long before the dawn of written history, human beings inhabited the lands along the rivers and nearby cliffs. In successive order the Paleo-Indian, the Archaic, the Woodland, and the Mississippian Indians have left evidence of their occupancy in this area. In caves and mounds, in woodland hills and lands along the streams, remnants of their way of life remain for the discerning to discover and to interpret. A recent excavation, 16 feet deep at the mouth of Dunbar's Cave, reached the water level of

the present outflowing stream. An archaeological survey of artifacts revealed all four orders of the early cultures, with the Paleo at the lowest excavated level.

Most of the earliest tools were made of flint. Some were knives with thin, flat, sharp blades. Scrapers, used in the preparation of hides, were heavier blades with a steep cutting edge along the side and end. Smaller sharp flakes were used for piercing skins, which were laced together for clothing or other equipment. Flint drills were used for boring holes in wood or bone. The fluted spearpoints of Ice Age man have been found in several counties, including Montgomery, indicating that nomadic hunters of that period hunted animals grazing in the grassland of the Highland Rim. As the Old Stone Age gave way to the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age, the cultures of the past were transmitted and transmuted. Less wandering after game, shorter distances to streams bearing fish, and a proximity to plants bearing fruits and seeds gave impetus to a greater concentration of dwellings. In the Tennessee area the Archaic era began at least eight thousand years ago and endured for six thousand years or more.

Much of our knowledge of the Archaic Indians has come from studying their cave dwellings and the trash heaps that contain clues to their daily lives. Bone fishhooks, household tools such as the mortar and pestle, bone needles, awls, and flint knives have been found. Mussel shells indicate a food source from a nearby river.

Neolithic, or New Stone Age, man altered the nomadic pattern. The domestication of plants and animals resulted in more permanent settlements that were well adapted to developing arts and crafts. The Woodland Indians of Middle Tennessee lived in one-family circular huts made of saplings covered with bark or woven mats. Cooking was usually done over open fires although each family unit had an underground oven. Pottery making and weaving techniques became more advanced, as did tool making. Shallow graves have yielded both clothing and ornaments.

The next era was that of the burial mound-builders, during which the Woodland Indians were drawn into association with

cultures from other areas. A network of trails crisscrossing the forest served as channels for the spread of innovations in farming, fashions, mound-building, and rituals. Along these trails moved cultural advances as needs arose and as goods were obtained from faraway sources. The simple dome-shaped mounds found in this area bear evidence of Ohio Valley Indian influence.

A later period, identified as the age of temple mounds, began a thousand years before Columbus first used the term "Indians." This age continued into recorded history. The Mississippian Indian culture is characterized by larger towns, intensive agriculture, a more complex government, and greater development of religious rites and technical skills. The stone-lined graves of Montgomery County are an interesting detail. Laying the body full length, flat on the back, is characteristic of Yuchi burial methods. Most graves are devoid of pottery, although one piece may be found outside the grave, usually at the foot.

A significant feature of this period was the development of a political and spiritual alliance by four Muskhogean-speaking tribes. Within this confederacy were Creeks, Yuchi, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The strength of this confederacy lay in its ability to absorb aspects of the different cultures and integrate the diverse elements. The eventual disintegration of this confederation began when the Cherokees joined forces with the English colonists.

No tribal names are directly associated with the Highland Rim inhabitants, as the Montgomery County area was a hunting ground for all. There was little cause to begrudge others the use of hunting lands as hunting was for subsistence only and game was plentiful. The buffalo flourished on the Highland Rim and was prized by the Indians as a source of food and leather. The hide was used to make bedding and the hair was spun into garters, girdles, sashes, and other ornaments. Bears abounded in the forests. The flesh was tasty and nourishing and the fat was used for frying fish and other foods. Later the fur was treasured for trade with Europeans. Other native animals included deer, beaver, otter, mink, fox, raccoon, and opossum.

Only after the coming of the white traders, when hunting

became a source of profit, did the hunting grounds become a subject of contention with intertribal warfare developing. Now the Indians traded among themselves deer skins and slaves for weapons, cutting tools, clothing, creature comforts, and staple goods.

The Cherokee were another important influence in the area. Unlike the four tribes of the Muskhogean-speaking confederacy, the Cherokee were of Iroquoian stock and never joined the confederacy. Cherokee society was based on brotherhood and communal living, and other elements of their culture, such as agriculture and language, were well advanced when the Europeans arrived in their midst. The name Tennessee is derived from the Cherokee word *tanasi,* meaning town.

A gradual eviction of the Cherokee began in the early eighteenth century. After the French and Indian Wars ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, land-hungry settlers moved into Cherokee lands in the North Carolina mountains. Further losses were suffered by the Cherokee during the Revolution, when the Indians allied themselves with the British. Thereafter Cherokee youth, in defiance of their elders, turned toward the Cumberland where burning, pillaging, and scalping became the order of the day. In Montgomery County there were many losses at the hands of Indian raiding parties, for the Treaty of 1794 did not end the border warfare. Distrust and suspicion were now present and would lead to broken treaties, contested claims, theft, fire, and slaughter.

The history and imprint of nature and man are beneath our feet; we tread blindly upon them each day.

The White Man in Conflict

Spain was the first claimant of the soil that later was to bear the name Tennessee. France and England coveted the continent, yet had to await the weakening of Spanish power brought about by the Reformation and the defeat of the Spanish Armada. These events opened the Atlantic to the ships of the rival nations in their quest to plant colonies in America.

England claimed lands between the 33rd and 40th parallels extending from the Atlantic westward. This claim overlapped that of Spain, now so weakened that little protest was offered. France became a more formidable foe with her exploration of the Mississippi valley in 1673. In this way the French approached Tennessee from the west along the waterways of the Mississippi and the Cumberland.

Hunters and trappers entered the region. The French fur trader, Charles Charleville from Kaskaskia, came into the Cumberland area in 1714. Near the site of an earlier Shawnee village he established a trading post at French Lick, the present site of Nashville. Skins and furs commanded gold and silver in the European market while cured meats could be exchanged for European goods at towns downriver, such as Natchez and New Orleans.

The eighteenth century war between the countries of France and England inevitably spread to America, where the boundaries of the possessions were changed by the British victory in the French and Indian War (1754-1763). In an attempt to pacify the Indians and to prevent further uprisings, King George III of England issued a proclamation on October 17, 1763, which prohibited the granting of lands and the making of settlements west of the headwaters of streams flowing into the Atlantic. Further government exploration, however, took place when an armed row-galley HMS *Gage* surveyed the area in 1769. Thomas Hutchins, a British army engineer from Fort de Chartres, prepared the first map. Downstream from the junction of the Red River and the Cumberland a future landmark was designated Red Paint Hill. It is probable that this was later used as a riverboat landmark, Red Rock, a few miles below Linwood Landing.

The white mans' desire for the prohibited areas was not quieted and the Kings proclamation was soon ignored. Settlers moved down the mountain valleys of Virginia through which the headwaters of the Tennessee River's tributaries tumbled. Looking ever westward some journeyed through the Cumberland Gap following the Boone Trail to the grasslands of Kentucky County, Virginia. Others turned southward into the valleys of

North Carolina and settled in its western mountains. Hunters on long journeys into the Cumberland country noted lands suitable for settlement. Some families drifted from the Boone Trail and settled in the upper Red River region.

Knowledge of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers led to the eventful and historic journey of John Donelson with his flotilla of flatboats and other craft in 1779. An excerpt from Donelson's journal notes that on April 12, 1780, Moses Renfroe and company took leave of the main party and ascended the Red River intending to make a settlement upstream at a previously chosen location. The settlement came to a tragic conclusion when Indians attacked in early summer and lives were lost. Members of the party who had escaped later returned for their possessions which had been abandoned in their flight. They too were attacked and the site of the disaster is now designated as Battle Creek in Robertson County.

With little protection from the Indians, incited now by the Spanish, all isolated settlements were in constant jeopardy of open attack or ambush. Rifle, tomahawk, and fire took a heavy toll, while the theft of horses, rifles, and other property was commonplace. Settlers were kidnapped for the purpose of coersion or ransom, as humans were considered property to be redeemed.

Along the Cumberland and Red rivers isolated settlements continued to appear. The North Carolina Assembly, which at the time held claim to the area that is now Middle Tennessee, in May of 1780 granted a land bounty to officers and soldiers of the Continental Line. Acreage was to be in relation to a soldier's respective grade, with a private entitled to 640 acres. The land was granted to all those in service at the time or those who would be in service until the end of the war. Land also went to those wounded who were no longer fit for military service or to the heirs of those who died in the defense of the nation.

This action was further extended in 1782 when the Assembly of North Carolina passed an act allowing settlers on the Cumberland the right of preemption. Six hundred and forty acres went to each family or head of family and to each man aged 21

or more who settled on such lands prior to June 1, 1780. Subsequent action gave land grants to commissioners, chain-bearers, cooks, and others involved in laying off lines and claims.

Central points to which settlers might flee for protection were designated as stations. There were three principal stations in the Cumberland-Red River area. Prince's Station was established in 1782 about 100 yards from the Cave Springs, near the junction of Sulphur Fork and the Red River. Nevill's Station, a fort on the Red River between Prince's Station and Clarksville, was founded around 1784. Clarksville, named in honor of General George Rogers Clark, Indian fighter and Revolutionary War leader who contributed much to the westward movement into the Ohio Valley, was the only station to become a city.

In January of 1784 John Montgomery and Martin Armstrong "entered" a body of land. They surveyed it that fall and laid off town lots. They built a fort or blockhouse at a spring near the Cumberland River and proceeded to sell lots. Of the 640 acres obtained by these men, 200 were set aside for the town. On December 29, 1785, the North Carolina Assembly established Clarksville as a town with a town common. Governed by commissioners appointed by the Assembly the town grew and shortly thereafter an additional 640 acres were acquired and sold as town and out lots.

Lots in the newly developed town each sold for ten pounds North Carolina currency. Among the first purchased was lot 13, sold to James Adams, a contractor who built the first courthouse on an adjoining lot. George Briscoe bought lots 65 and 67 on the northeast corner of Franklin and Spring streets, William Briscoe bought lot 53 on Main Street near Water, and James Davis purchased the adjoining corner lot. John Boyd owned lot 71 at the corner of Franklin and Water streets, but was killed by Indians before he could build a house. Phebe McClure purchased lot 16 on the north side of Main Street while Martha Curtis owned lot 51 on the opposite side of the street.

The long distance and inconvenience of travel to Nashborough led in 1786 to the formation of Sumner County, to the east of present-day Montgomery County. Two years later, in 1788,

the northern section of Davidson County broke away to form Tennessee County with Clarksville as its county seat. The area remained a part of North Carolina until 1790 when it was ceded to the federal government becoming a part of the territory south of the Ohio River, commonly known as the Southwest Territory. So it remained until statehood was granted Tennessee in 1796.

And so the little town survived and prospered, attracting new settlers despite frequent attacks by Indians. Pioneers and frontiersmen alike attempted to recreate and perpetuate the culture of their former homes in their new environment.

Danger in the Cumberlands

The Cumberland settlements were not continuous; rather each one was necessarily self-sustaining. Two hundred miles from their former homes, with no means of trade and no needed commodities to exchange with their former associates, the settlers sought new markets for their furs, skins, smoked meats, and surplus produce in the Illinois country via the northward flowing rivers. They continued to defend themselves against Indian attack, and difficulties with the Spanish persisted. The settlers suffered from the continuing rivalry over the use of the Mississippi River. Spanish agents secretly incited the Cherokee, Chickamaugas, Creek, and Choctaws to guerrilla warfare, promising bounties for settlers' scalps, and use of the waterways was hazardous.

Indian attacks continued month after month in the fields, near mills, along trails, and at log cabins. The Indians approached silently, plunging from ambush, shrieking and screaming as they fired their guns, resorting to the tomahawk and scalping knife as they attacked.

Although peace did not materialize until long after the Treaty of Holston was signed in 1791 between Governor William Blount of the Southwest Territory and Cherokee chiefs, Revolutionary War veterans continued to move their families into the Cumberlands. Among these was Valentine Sevier, one of five brothers who had fought the British in the battle of King's Moun-

tain, South Carolina, in 1780. After buying 640 acres north of the confluence of the Cumberland and Red rivers, Sevier established a station as a home for himself, his wife, Naomi, and twelve of their children. He had left his eldest son John in the eastern mountains with relatives, including a brother, John Sevier, who later became the first governor of the state of Tennessee in 1796.

Life at the station proved hard for the Sevier family. Thomas Grantham, the husband of Sevier's daughter Ann, was killed early one morning while hunting near the station. This death in October of 1791 was followed by the loss of three Sevier sons the following January. The 16-year-old twins, Robert and William, were slain by Indians near the mouth of Blooming Grove Creek in the late afternoon of January 15, 1792. Their elder brother, Valentine Sevier IV, was killed the following morning in the same vicinity. The brothers had gone down the Cumberland to deliver food to travelers ascending the stream. On their return they were lured to shore and killed. Others were also wounded in the attack.

All along the Cumberland wandering groups of Indians attacked at will. Numerous attacks also continued along the Red River as isolated settlements fell victim to the Indians. Succeeding months of 1793 and 1794 brought further activity along the frontier with fear and death stalking home and field. Thirty settlers were killed or injured during the last 60 days of 1794.

One mass attack was at Sevier's Station near noon on November 11th. Despite the usual uncertainty and danger the daily duties had to be performed. A young man at the station borrowed Sevier's rifle and with most of the ammunition departed for the day in search of deer or other game. Seventeen-year-old James Sevier and a black servant were gathering corn in a field near the river while close by John King, present husband of the widowed Ann Sevier Grantham, was busy stacking corn. Other members of the station remained at the forted area, including Charles Snider, husband of Elizabeth Sevier Snider. He attended the fires in the blacksmith shop assisted by Thomas Lindsay, a

15-year-old apprentice. Six-year-old Joseph Sevier played in the shop.

The sudden attack by 40 or more Indians, evidently of the Creek tribe, gave the settlers little time to take refuge from the assault. Ann King and her son James were killed, along with Elizabeth Snider and her son John. Their homes were soon aflame. Charles Snider was shot and mangled by a tomahawk. The apprentice fled the shop, jumped over a fence, and fell, breaking his elbow joint. He did, however, escape with his life. Little Joseph was killed after attempting to hide beneath a work bench. Six scalps were taken from the victims.

Naomi Sevier quickly gathered about her the younger children (including her granddaughter Susanna Snider) and with Valentine Sevier reached safety in the limestone blockhouse. Sevier's other small children, Alexander and Joanna, were also safe with their parents. Sevier removed the blunderbuss from its mount and held it in his hands as he fired. The concussion injured his face and shoulder. Most of the ammunition had been given to the young hunter so there was only enough material for one firing of the gun. Lacking lead for a second load, Naomi broke her pewter spoons and added these, along with some glass, to the charge. The first shot injured an Indian who was dragged away by his comrades, while the second served only to deter the return of the attackers.

Meanwhile, at the King house, 12-year-old Rebecca Sevier was knocked down and scalped when she attempted to retrieve the children's bodies from the flames of the burning cabins. Her father, with skill acquired over the years, saved her life. In 1844 she was interviewed by Lyman C. Draper and recounted the events of the day.

The three men at work in the fields were unarmed and could not go to the relief of the station. They ran to the river, climbed into a canoe, and started for Clarksville to warn the townspeople. The firing of the blunderbuss, a signal of danger, had alerted Amos Bird and Anthony Crutcher who mounted their horses and came to the relief of Sevier.

After swimming the Red River they arrived with a rifle and

pistol, but the Indians had already fled. The men soon reached the scene of the carnage. They hastily buried the dead in unmarked graves nearby and accompanied the survivors to safety in Clarksville.

Within three years Sevier had lost four sons, two sons-in-law, two daughters, and two grandsons. His stock and horses stolen, his station burned with the exception of the stone house, his health broken, and hope almost gone, Sevier moved his family to Nashville a few weeks later. They remained there until James built a family home on land owned near Clarksville. Returning in 1796, Valentine Sevier remained in grave health until his death February 23, 1800. He was buried on his property across the Red River from his abandoned station. Later this beautiful site was to become Riverview Cemetery.

On October 27, 1795, the United States and Spain, after long and tedious negotiations, signed a treaty settling boundary and navigational disputes. This ended Spanish incitment of the Indians against Cumberland settlers. By 1796, when Tennessee had become the 16th state in the Union, difficulties with the Indians were under control.

Peace in the Cumberland did not guarantee prosperity and justice, although the promise of lives free from theft and assault gave assurance to those who tilled the soil and traded the produce of field, forest, and stream. Freed from the shackles of fear, the pioneer now looked forward to enjoying the product of his labor. Upon the Cumberland, as it flowed before him, he envisioned the future tempered by memories of the past, and he called it "Good."

Life in the Cumberlands

The typical early settlers, men of daring, integrity, self-respect, and courage, were filled with a spirit of independence and a love of freedom, mankind, and God. These qualities were with them in the wilderness and at the stations on the Red and Cumberland rivers. Here they built their homes, cleared nearby

fields, cultivated crops, and governed themselves, always with a gun at hand to defend their right to their chosen way of life.

The lands chosen by these early settlers were reminiscent of those from which they had come. Many of these families had their roots in Virginia before coming to the Watauga and then to the Cumberland. The new lands were similar in water, terrain, natural vegetation, and trees providing a continuation from past to present. The same type of soil and climate made familiar tools and farming procedures applicable.

These similarities made friends and families more willing to follow the early pioneers. Whether they came early or late all faced the task of clearing the forest, usually by girdling trees for later fall. Trees close to cabins were cut to prevent their use as Indian hiding places, while other small plots were cleared for immediate use as vegetable gardens or to raise small amounts of grain. Every man had to provide for his own family, but cooperation was evident in providing protection and developing the land. The need for food required constant vigilance and effort. The meat supply was obtained from wild animals and streams, while the seeds, fruits, and roots of native plants provided food in season until gardens and fields were cultivated. Families brought with them seeds for their gardens and fields, root stock and cuttings for orchards and vineyards.

The annual corn crop was subject to the vagaries of nature, cultivation problems, destruction by wild animals, and difficulties at harvest time. The corn provided hominy and meal when handled correctly. Hominy was made by soaking the grain in a solution of water and lye. Meal for mush and bread was ground by hand in a hollowed log with a stone pestle. Sweetening was obtained from sorghum or the sugar maple. Salt, used as a preservative for meat, was difficult to obtain and was transported from Kentucky and other locations at great expense. Milk cows were kept in stockades near the stations but beef cattle found silage and shelter in nearby cane brakes. Infant mortality was high when cow's milk was used for nourishment as the purity of fresh milk was difficult to maintain. Babies, therefore, were sel-

dom weaned before the arrival of another child or before their second birthday.

Cooking was done at the fireplace in the station. Some foods were roasted in the ashes or on the hearth while meat was cooked on a spit. Greens or other vegetables were boiled in an iron pot that was suspended from a crane over the fire. Other foods were cooked in a covered baker that was heaped with coals providing sustained all-over heat. Iron cooking utensils were initially brought by the early pioneers from their previous homes but later the ironmonger and blacksmith provided additional or replacement pieces. Itinerant tinsmiths also provided wares. Plates and bowls were hand carved from soft woods, while gourds were used as drinking cups or storage containers. Soap, made from fat combined with homemade lye, was supplemented by using sand as a scouring device.

Clothing brought into the wilderness by the early settlers was not easily replaced. Cotton as a cash crop required great acreage; however, a few rows in the garden provided for the needs of the family. Flax and wool were more readily available and the spinning wheel and the loom were found in many households. Clothing for members of the family, as well as blankets, sheets, coverlets, and carpets were all woven by hand on the loom.

A barter system was used in the community to exchange useful services or commodities in limited quantities. Coins were scarce so early taxes were often paid in commodities. Corn was valued at four shillings per bushel, beef at $5 per hundred pounds, pork at $8 per hundred pounds, and good bear meat (without bones) at $8 per hundred. Salt was also accepted, being highly valued at $16 per bushel.

Few books, other than the Bible, had been brought to the frontier. Parents instructed their children while neighbors assisted in the education of orphans. From father one learned woodcraft, safety measures, and the means of providing food, available comforts, and necessities. Father helped in the fields, house, and farm, hunted and fished, played and prayed, setting a worthy example for his sons. Mothers taught daughters to spin, weave, and knit, to prepare gardens and preserve foods,

to bear children bravely and rear their families, and to stand by their men in good times and bad. Later field schools and academies provided more formal and advanced educational opportunities.

Formal religious services were not appropriate on the frontier; however, the blessing of food and the giving of thanks at mealtime were observed in many homes. Prayer and Bible readings, along with instruction in the commandments, were practiced in homes and outlying stations. Due to an absence of established churches and a shortage of ministers Sunday was not observed as a day of worship unless a minister was visiting the community. Burials were conducted by neighbors but memorial services were conducted for the recently departed whenever a minister traveled through the area. Marriages were conducted by magistrates representing civil authority while baptisms were conducted when they were convenient and in whatever manner was appropriate.

Births were assisted by helpful neighbors or by family members. The first boy born in the community who lived to manhood was John Sanders who later became sheriff of Montgomery County. On October 13, 1785, Ann Dunbar was the first girl born in the section. She lived to the age of 38 years and six days, dying on October 19, 1823.

Medical treatment was limited with local herbs, barks, and roots providing curative compounds and essences. Trial and error or previous experience dictated the type of treatment to be attempted. Flaxseed poultice was used on festering sores while a single flax seed, floated on the surface of the eye, collected and dislodged foreign matter. Bleeding was encouraged for deep wounds. Splintered bones caused excessive suffering and were dressed with sugar and whiskey.

The interdependence of neighbors and families developed a cohesive quality in the new communities. A saw, auger, froe, or broad axe might be considered common property in the settlement where these were used cooperatively in building cabins and corn cribs. The sharing of danger and labor, joy and sorrow,

sickness and death developed a respect for individual worth and community responsibility.

Waterways provided the safest means of transportation as ambush from the bank was less likely than on the trail. Flatboats, most practical for downstream travel, were built of heavy boards with a flat bottom and were at least partially covered. The interior had a fireplace for food preparation and space for daily living and sleeping in addition to a cargo area. Upstream navigation in flatboats was slow and strenuous, requiring poling, the use of oars or sails, or warping. Warping was accomplished when ropes from the boat were placed around a tree which served as a pulley while men on board pulled on the ropes, dragging the boat forward.

Keelboats, with pointed ends fore and aft, had a narrow deck extending around the inside of the gunwales, with a cabin built inside. Keelboats could carry cargo loads of 20 to 30 tons downstream but, like flatboats, were slow and cumbersome when moving upstream.

Roads often evolved from buffalo trails, expanding from mere foot paths to wagon width. All roads were at times impassable due to heavy rainfalls, and river fords presented hazards. When a ford became unsatisfactory the County Court would authorize the establishment of a ferry. As early as April 6, 1786, James Ford kept a ferry at the confluence of the Red and Cumberland rivers charging eight pence for a man and horse and four pence for a horse alone. In later years bridges were privately built and operated as toll bridges.

Ironware was necessary to the development of the frontier. In 1788 North Carolina offered bounty lands on the Cumberland to manufacturers of iron. Iron ore was discovered in the ridge between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Extensive timberlands for charcoal and vast quantities of limestone for flux were available close by. A limitless quantity of water was at hand and slaves were used for labor.

James Robertson opened the first furnace in 1793. Mining was relatively simple, using picks and shovels to scratch the ore from shallow pits. Wagons brought the ore to the washes where

it was broken into manageable size and washed to remove all debris and dirt. The ore was now ready for the furnace.

Timber, converted to charcoal, was used to heat the furnace. Intense heat melted the ore and transformed limestone into lime which united with impurities in the ore and produced a fusible impure glass, lighter than molten iron. The fused materials floated to the top and were removed as slag. The iron settled to the bottom and was drained into pig-beds, small gutters made of sand that resembled a sow nursing a row of piglets. The pig iron was then broken into pieces about 18 inches long and hammered to prepare it for recasting.

Ammunition was one of the most necessary items on the frontier. Gunpowder was usually made by the pioneers of charcoal, saltpeter, and sulphur. Lead bullets were handmade in molds, while shot was produced in some areas by dropping molten lead from a shot-tower. Round pellets were formed as the lead fell from a great height into vats of water. Shot and bullets were usually retrieved from game and remelted for future use. In an emergency pewter articles were melted and molded into bullets.

With Statehood: 1796 and Thereafter

As peace with the Indians came and as roads into the Cumberlands were improved, more families arrived in the areas surrounding the great river. Men moved into the valley of the Cumberland, ascended its hills, and observed the good land beyond. The south side of the river became populated by men interested in lumbering and iron mining as well as in farming.

On February 6, 1796, Tennessee adopted its first constitution in preparation for statehood and on June 1 of that year was admitted to the Union as the 16th state, the first to be created out of government territory. That same year Tennessee County was divided into Montgomery and Robertson counties with Clarksville remaining the county seat of Montgomery and Springfield becoming the county seat of Robertson County.

Well chosen was the county name, Montgomery. John Mont-

gomery, a native of southwest Virginia, had, during the Revolutionary War, been a captain of militia and a member of the Committee of Safety of Fincastle County. When George Rogers Clark conceived his bold plan for conquest of the Northwest, he laid his plans before Patrick Henry. The Virginia governor approved these plans and authorized enlistment of seven companies of fifty men each from the western frontier. Captain Montgomery, commander of a company, was first to reach the rendezvous at the Falls of the Ohio. After a series of victories along the Ohio, Montgomery returned to Williamsburg with verbal messages from Clark. Governor Henry commissioned him as Lieutenant Colonel and ordered him to enlist three hundred men and to rejoin Clark at once. With the greater part of the needed number, he moved westward, fought an Indian battle, and reached Kaskaskia, May 29, 1779.

Meanwhile, British activity, successes and losses, gave stature to Clark, later promoted to Brigadier General. When Clark returned to the Falls of the Ohio, he left Colonel Montgomery in command of troops in the Illinois country. Upon completing his service there, Montgomery, too, returned to the Falls in July of 1781, and a month later ended his service with the army in the Northwest.

If he accompanied the Donelson expedition in 1779-1780, he may have been on furlough. He had explored the Cumberland valley in 1771. We find his signature on the Cumberland Compact of May 1780. He was recognized by the North Carolina Assembly as having settled on the Cumberland prior to June 1, 1780, and rewarded with a land grant for such occupancy. He was present at the organization of the Government of the Cumberland Association, June 7, 1783, and was elected sheriff of the district. He attended the session of the North Carolina Assembly when, in October of 1783, the County of Davidson was established. There he probably acquainted Martin Armstrong with the idea of a town of Clarksville on the Cumberland, for in 1784 they sought claim to the 640 acres chosen for this purpose.

In 1784, with the establishment of the town and the selection of commissioners he was in the town, which was to bear the name

of his long-time friend, Clark. His wife and other members of the family were with him. In cooperation with Evan Shelby and others he destroyed the towns of hostile Cherokees on Chickamauga Creek in 1779, and in 1794 he led Territorial troops, who with Ore's forces and those from Kentucky, destroyed the towns of Nickajack and Running Water, where hostile Creeks planned destruction of the Cumberland settlements. Upon returning from this expedition, he led a party of hunters into the Cumberland region of Kentucky.

While the party was near Eddyville, Kentucky, they were attacked by Indians. In the group with Colonel Montgomery were his son, William, his brother-in-law, Colonel Hugh F. Bell, Julius Sanders, Charles Beaty, and Colonel Hugh Tinin. Julius Sanders, the ordinary keeper, received four wounds from Indian gunfire, but he recovered. Charles Beaty was shot through the arm and escaped further injury. Colonel Tinin, having been wounded when ambushed at his home on Red River near Clarksville on January 16, 1793, was yet lame. As he could not escape the Indian attack, he asked Montgomery not to leave him. Colonel Montgomery kept himself between the Indians and Colonel Tinin, thereby drawing their fire. Wounded in the knee, he fell. Thereupon, the Indians rushed him with knives, killing him and leaving his body, which was found when his friends returned to the scene the next day. There, beneath an uprooted tree, they buried him on November 28, 1794.

A stone indicates the site of his death; the County of Montgomery memorializes his service on the frontier.

The *American Gazetteer* of 1797 reported of Clarksville that it contained 30 houses, a courthouse, and a jail. Nashville, Knoxville, and Palmyra were the other towns in the state included in this report.

Palmyra, formerly Blountsboro, was located on land of J. C. Blount. The town, on the south bank of the Cumberland ten miles downstream from Clarksville, had petitioned for establishment by the State Legislature. The act, effective April 20, 1796, stated:

> Whereas, Establishment of the same will promote public good by extending the settlements lower down the Cumberland River, and by facilitating trade and commerce to the District of Mero; Be it enacted...that the spot of ground laid off into a town containing two hundred and forty-six lots...with necessary streets, is hereby established a town by the name of Palmyra.

Commissioners appointed by the same act were Dr. Morgan Brown, Richard Miles, Robert Prince, Benjamin Thomas, and Isaac Titsworth. Additional commissioners were appointed in 1809. The community prospered, for by an act of Congress in 1797 it was designated the first U.S. port of entry as it was the first town reached from the Gulf of Mexico that was within the infant nation at that time. All cargoes moving upstream were subject to inspection and control at that point, 1186 miles above New Orleans and 48 miles below Nashville.

Port Royal, on the south bank of the Red River at the confluence of Sulphur Fork, was about 25 miles upstream from Clarksville. Having petitioned for establishment, the act of the Legislature is dated October 25, 1797. The town of 30 acres was laid off on lands of Samuel Wilcox, formerly of Port Royal, South Carolina. Thirty-six lots of one-half acre each, together with a square of two acres, allowed for future growth. Commissioners were John Baker, William Connell, William Mitcherson, Francis Prince, and Jonathan Stevenson. The first lots sold were to Isaac Battle, William Connell, and Hezekiah Dickson. The town had access to current roads which followed early Indian trails; however, trade was limited by the shallow waters of the Red, and little navigation was available on this waterway.

At public auction on April 24, 1819, lots were sold in the future town of Cumberland (later to become known as New Providence) to be located on lands formerly owned by Valentine Sevier. The town had been laid off with a public square and streets adhering to cardinal points with a diagonal road to join it to Clarksville and Hopkinsville, Kentucky. A natural well and two springs guaranteed a constant water supply. This community across Red River from Clarksville was also on the banks of the Cumberland, thereby promising road and river transpor-

tation. Trice's Landing with its warehouses and shipping facilities attracted steamboat trade. The town grew in population and prosperity until incorporation was sought. This was effected by an act of the Legislature on February 4, 1848, although the town charter was surrendered on February 26, 1852. Later, an appeal was made for reincorporation which was granted by the Legislature of 1857-58.

New Providence, like Clarksville, was governed by elected officials, these two communities being the only ones in Montgomery County with this status. Following the Civil War, New Providence again relinquished its charter and reverted to a community without elected officials. Only Clarksville remains an incorporated city.

Villages developed in every one of the 22 civil districts. Often they were only a few miles apart because travel was so slow and difficult. Many villages were at crossroads or near mills where the only store in the area would be located. The village store became the post office and also served as the voting place for the district. In 1834 post offices included Brookhill, Dayley's, Fredonia, Kercheval's, McAllister's X Roads, Mount Henry, Red River Forge, Searcy's, Williams', Washington Furnace, and Yellow Creek. The 1886 edition of Goodspeed's *History of Tennessee* notes a significant number of towns with post offices which received mail at two or three day intervals. There was no delivery of mail, rather the recipient called for his mail in person or found a friend to deliver it to him.

Workers, foremen, and others joined the owners and proprietors in areas where manufacturing was conducted. Throughout the southern and western districts, as well as Districts 4, 8, and 9 north of the Cumberland, evidence of iron ore led to mining and thereafter manufacturing of products of the mine.

The first furnaces, operated by Dr. Morgan Brown in 1805, were about three and a half miles from the mouth of Yellow Creek. Production was continuous in many areas from the 1820s to the Civil War. Among the better known furnaces were the Mt. Vernon, the Washington, and the Blooming Grove furnaces, along with the Webster, the Louise, and the Lafayette furnaces.

Rural mail carriers laden with supplies to be delivered on a cold day about 1910–1912.

In other areas were the O.K. Furnace, the Montgomery Furnace, and manufacturing enterprises such as the Blooming Grove Rolling Mills, Valley Forge, and Red River Forge. In 1852 the Yellow Creek Furnace produced 700 tons of pig iron valued at $15,000, and the Yellow Creek Forge yielded 500 tons of blooms (ingots) valued at $27,500.

Each furnace property was self-sustaining; housing, commissary, and even a church were provided for the people involved. Extensive land-holdings supplied the raw materials: timber for charcoal, quarries for limestone, and vast deposits of iron ore. Orchards, gardens, and fields provided food for men and the mules and oxen whose strength and patience were required for the transportation of materials loaded upon wagons or sledges. Cabins were available for the scores of laborers, some of whom were slaves of the proprietors. Services of other laborers were obtained by annual contract with farmers or others who did not need their labor on their own property.

A thriving manufacturing community, though not incorporated as a town, was Peacher's Mill on the Big West Fork of Red River, eight miles from Clarksville. In a section noted for wheat, corn, swine, and tobacco, the community's extensive grist and sawmills and cloth manufacturing gave further evidence of prosperity. A church, Masonic Lodge, stores, mill commissaries, and residences dotted the area.

Raw materials for woolen cloth were locally produced, while cotton arrived in bales from the Deep South. After being offloaded at landings on the Cumberland River the cotton was transported by wagon to the mill site. Produce and manufactured goods were sent to market, in the reverse direction, for many years.

In 1885 service on the Indiana, Alabama, and Texas Railroad became available at Glen Ellen, and the woolen, cotton, and flour mills were expanded. In 1897 a new factory at Peachers' Mill converted cassimeres, jeans, and other cloths into pants, overalls, shirts, and a full line of garments.

The iron industry sustained a serious blow in 1862 when furnaces and forges became targets of Federal cannon fire. Slave labor was no longer available for the operation of the furnaces and forges, and furthermore, the newly developed Bessemer process of smelting led to the successful development of the iron industry in Bessemer, Alabama. This slow strangulation of the iron industry reduced the need for shipping facilities on the Cumberland in the vicinity of Palmyra, and difficulties of transportation adversely affected Port Royal. Nevertheless, increased use of the Cumberland, with its many steamboats plying from New Orleans to Nashville, led to expanded activity at the Clarksville wharf and the city responded with amazing growth and business enterprises.

County and City Government

As the county and the city grew in population, expected and needed services were recognized and many adjustments were made. In the upper Red River section of the county near Sul-

phur Fork there were some settlers relatively secure from Indian attack. It was in this area, south of Port Royal, that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Tennessee County met on April 20, 1789, at the home of Isaac Titsworth to complete the organization of the county.

Chairman Francis Prince with members Brazel Boren, Benjamin Hardin, John Montgomery, George Neville, Jacob Pennington, and John Phillips elected officers. Officials chosen were Barkley W. Pollock, clerk; Joseph B. Neville, sheriff; Benjamin Hardin, registrar; John Phillips, ranger; and Joseph Martin, coroner. No tax collector was chosen at this time; however, Joseph B. Neville, in 1790, was appointed collector of taxes retroactive to the past year. County taxes were levied in 1792.

The first suit considered by the court involved a horse bought by Andrew Jackson, plaintiff, versus Philip Alston, defendant. The court ordered jurors to be summoned at the next term and the 32 jurors selected represented leading citizens in the eastern half of the county.

The second session, in July of 1789, met at the home of William Grimes. Sessions thereafter met in Clarksville where a log courthouse, a prison, and stocks were ordered built.

Records of deeds for Tennessee County and thereafter for Montgomery County are available from 1788. The Montgomery County books give detailed reports of actions from the first session in 1796, covering legal questions ranging from power of attorney to settlement of estates. Minutes of court in 1805 and other records of wills from the early days are also intact. Marriage records since 1837 are in secured books, but only inadequate and scattered records can be located for the preceding years. These records are housed in the present courthouse in Clarksville and are available for research.

The log courthouse, authorized prior to 1800, was built on the hillside below the public square. It served until 1811 when a two-story brick building was constructed at the north end of the square on lot 60 and deeded to the building committee on May 11, 1805. It served as the scene of town elections, public auctions, and religious services. Only the sheriff and his deputies were

Montgomery County Courthouse, constructed in 1878 following the great fire of April 23, 1878. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

authorized to ring the bell for the opening and closing of county and circuit courts, or to open auction sales of property. Permission was given to others for the ringing of the bell in case of fire or for notice of public worship. This second structure served as the seat of justice until a new building was constructed in 1844 on a plot of ground at the north side of Franklin Street extending to Strawberry Alley, opposite Carlisle Street.

Following the destruction of that courthouse in the great fire of April 1878 property bounded by Second and Third streets, facing Commerce Street, was purchased. Upon that land the present courthouse was built at a cost of $100,000 for grounds, buildings, and furnishings. Few changes have been made in the structure other than those occasioned by the damage in the fire of March 1900 and necessary adjustments for the comfort and efficiency of officials and employees of the county. In recent years the entire interior has been remodeled to accomplish this objective while retaining all interior fittings of the original structure.

Prior to 1800 Captain's Companies were appointed for different districts in the county. These companies reported taxable property, compiled census reports, and performed other designated duties. The annual tax report included categories such as White Polls, Black Polls, Town Lots, Stud Horses, and Quantity of Land.

The court system underwent changes as legislative acts responded to the needs of the community. The early court of justices of the peace transacted business as the Court of Quorum from 1796 to 1856 when a judgeship was instituted. The Hon. Thomas W. Wisdom was elected county judge. He remained in office until 1858 when the former structure of the Court of Quorum was reinstituted. However, an act of 1858 authorized the election of a person "learned in the law, to be styled as the County Judge" and Herbert S. Kimble assumed the position on April 5, 1858. The court adjourned in February 1862 upon the arrival of Federal troops. The military governor of Tennessee appointed a replacement to serve until 1866, the end of the occupation by Federal authorities.

Coincident with the early Court of Quorum was the Superior Court of Law and Equity (1806) for the District of Robertson, comprising Dickson, Stewart, Robertson, and Montgomery counties. This court settled civil cases between citizens and handled other such matters.

The circuit court system became statewide in 1809 and many notable jurists served prior to January 28, 1862, when the last session was held before the arrival of Federal troops. This court was reconvened in May 1864.

Further changes in 1870 saw the criminal court separated from the circuit court. The judge of the county court also served the dual role of criminal court judge until 1974. At that time the two offices were separated and the judge of the county court was designated as a separate office from that of the judge of the criminal court. In 1978 the designation was changed; the judge of the county court no longer served as a judge in any court but became recognized as the county executive responsible for conducting the business of the county.

Unlike the county administration, the city government has undergone few changes. The city was administered by commissioners from 1785 until the legislative act of 1819 changed the method of government when Clarksville was incorporated. In January of 1820 seven elected aldermen chose one of their number, James E. Elder, as the first mayor. Thereafter, the mayor was elected annually by popular vote except during the war years, 1862-1865, when the city was under military control. After the Civil War, the mayor continued to be elected each year until 1896 when the office was occupied for two years. This system prevailed until 1962 when the term was extended to four years.

Fortunately, relations between the city and county are harmonious and cooperation is evident in the number of joint boards and committees. These boards at present deal with the hospital, ambulance service, the school system, the library, and the museum, as well as many other aspects of life which affect the citizens of both city and county.

Legal Affairs

Montgomery County law and law enforcement practices are based upon historical precedent. As a part of Davidson County, North Carolina (1784-1788), the laws of that state were applicable on the frontier. As Tennessee County from 1788 to 1790, these same laws prevailed, although there were changes in 1790 when the area became a part of the United States Territory South of the River Ohio. Few changes, however, are noted in the keeping of public records during this interval.

For many years commissioners and county officials conducted county and city affairs. On October 23, 1819, the state assembly in Murfreesboro authorized election of officials for the city. At the initial meeting, January 15, 1820, the first mayor of Clarksville, James E. Elder, assumed that role.

Twelve ordinances were prepared and printed in the Clarksville *Gazette*, February 19, 1820. A resume of the first laws indicates that:

1. A patrol of two persons, salary $50 annually, duty at least two

nights weekly, should visit every part of town, once before and once after midnight. Blacks walking the streets at improper times or in kitchens illegally should be arrested, punishment not to exceed ten lashes unless refractory or insolent.
2. White persons in the company of blacks on streets or in kitchens should be arrested and held overnight. Fine to range from $1 to $10. Patrol to be on duty, if needed by mayor or aldermen, not more than four nights weekly; pay for each extra night of 50¢.
3. No blacks should come to town on Sunday, a holy day, or at night without permission of their master in writing. Punishment of ten lashes by constable or patrol.
4. No person should buy from or sell to a slave without written permission of owner. Penalty in each case $5.
5. The overseer of streets, Philip Johnson, reported work progress and participation.
6. All white males (ages 18-50) and blacks (ages 15-50) living within the bounds of town were liable for work on streets and responsible for bringing tools as directed.
7. No rubbish or wood should be placed in the public square or on Franklin Street. Punishable if left over 12 hours by a fine of $1.
8. No wagon or cart should be left unattended on the square or on Franklin Street and no teams were to be fed at such places. Fine of $1.
9. No games of hazard (gambling) or address for any valuable thing shall be permitted. Persons involved fined $5; household owner fined $5 to $50.
10. There was a fee of $5 for public amusement of any kind. Fine for violation $25.
11. Joel C. Rice was selected recorder for the current year.
12. Nobel Osbourn and John P. Ra[———] were appointed the town patrol.

Additional ordinances imposed fines of $5 for violations of orders that no hogs be allowed to run at large in the town, that no guns be fired in town, and that no one "gallup"a horse on the streets of the town. Each adult male was subject to a day's work on the streets and names of delinquents were reported by the street overseer. Lawyers, merchants, physicians, and others often preferred to pay the fine of $1. All males were subject to patrol duty with three serving each week beginning September 11, 1820.

During the years to come, all problems came to the attention of the governing body. Law and order; administration of justice; health and sanitation responsibilities; fire protection and water supply; regulation of Sabbath activities; and street, bridge, and transportation problems were met as they developed. The need for taxes and fines to meet expenditures held the attention of leaders of the growing town.

The first vehicle tax was instituted in 1830: $5 for four-wheeled carriages and $2 for two-wheeled carriages. In 1847 a license was required for drays hauling for hire, with each bearing a tag with a designated number. Fees for hauling were specifically controlled.

In 1830 a merchants' privilege tax of $5 was applied to each store, tavern, or grocery. The following year an additional tax of $3 was imposed on "any establishment in which a foreign commodity is vended."

Taxes for specific types of merchants were imposed in 1836; store, $5; grocery, $3; tavern, $5; jeweler, $3; drug store, $5; hawker or peddler, $5; and shows or exhibitions, $5. Fees were increased and by 1844 the scale was: dry goods and grocery stores, $30; drug stores, $25; jeweler, $12; tavern, $20; bank, $50; insurance office and agency, $25; carnival or other exhibition, $30; and peddler, $10. The old state tax on stud horses was now applied as a city tax of $25, with an additional fine of $5 for exhibiting them on the public square or in the streets. Each lot occupant was entitled to keep two dogs, with any in excess taxed at $1 each.

Fines were collected for infractions of laws dealing with health and sanitation, riot and fire, illegal sale of liquor, and improper conduct on the Sabbath.

Prominent Citizens

From its earliest days Clarksville attracted skilled lawyers. Some acquired their knowledge while reading in the office of an established attorney, while others attended law schools. The *Tennessee Gazetteer* of 1834 shows 14 lawyers in Clarksville at that

time. They included N. H. Allen, George Boyd, A. M. Clayton, F. W. Huling, Cave Johnson, Joseph Johnson, W. B. Johnson, H. S. Kimble, M. A. Martin, William Overton, J. H. Quarles, J. B. Reynolds, R. J. Rivers, and William K. Turner, the attorney-general. The *Clarksville Directory* of 1859 lists additional names of attorneys-at-law and subsequent census records give further evidence of the importance of the legal profession in the county seat. The practice of law today is confined to Clarksville, the only incorporated town in the county.

A number of Clarksville attorneys were elevated to serve in the state judiciary system. Horace H. Lurton was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President William Howard Taft. Lurton served from 1910 until his death. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery at Clarksville, on July 15, 1914.

During the critical years of national development, Montgomery County sent several Representatives to the United States Congress. They were Parry W. Humphreys (1813-1815), James B. Reynolds (1815-1817, 1823-1825), George W. L. Marr (1817-1819), Henry H. Bryan (1819-1823), Cave Johnson (1829-1837, 1839-1845), Lucien B. Chase (1845-1849), and James M. Quarles (1859-1861).

Prior to the Civil War the most well-known of these political servants was Cave Johnson, representative of the Democratic party, who held office during President Andrew Jackson's two terms. It was during these years that federal interests were concentrated upon internal expansion, river improvement, highways and turnpikes, railroads, and banking practices. During Johnson's tenure as Postmaster General (1845-1849), appointed by President James K. Polk, the adhesive stamp was instituted. Until then postage had been paid by the recipient; now the writer paid it. At this time trans-Atlantic arrangements were made with the postal system of Great Britain. In urban sections there was mail collection and delivery.

During the Civil War Gustavus A. Henry served in the Senate of the Confederate States of America and John F. House served in the Provisional Congress.

The Victorian library of Colonel John F. House.

Following the war, James E. Bailey served in the U.S. Senate, having been elected in 1877 to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson. John F. House was elected for several terms (1875-1883) to fill a seat in the House of Representatives.

Willie Blount and Austin Peay, although not native sons, were both resident in the county when elected governor of the state. Willie Blount, born in North Carolina about 1767, eventually served three consecutive terms (1809-1815). His decisive and effective call for volunteers in both the Creek Wars and the War of 1812 led to the designation of Tennessee as "The Volunteer State." Continuing in public life after leaving the governorship, he represented Montgomery County in the state constitutional convention in 1834, and died the following year at his rural home. In 1878 the state legislature appropriated funds for the removal of his remains to Greenwood Cemetery in Clarksville where a monument was erected to memorialize him and members of his family.

Austin Peay, born in Kentucky in 1876, was a resident of the county and an attorney in Clarksville when elected to serve three successive terms as governor (1923-1929). He died two years before the expiration of his third term. Thousands of mourners of all ages stood for hours on Clarksville's streets on October 5, 1927, to bid farewell to Peay, the only governor of Tennessee to die while in office. As he came home to be interred in Greenwood Cemetery he was accompanied by state dignitaries, grieving family, and friends. His greatest honor, however, came from the people of the Cumberland Plateau and other areas who journeyed far to pay tribute to the man whose concern for good roads, good educational facilities, and good government had brought hope to these outlying sections of the state.

Commerce on the River

Indian canoes, French pirogues, and British armed galleys rode the waters of the Warioto before settlers arrived in flatboats in the Cumberland area. Later flatboats and keelboats were used in commerce for many years as river trade upon the Cumberland brought outside wealth to the community through the sale of native and manufactured products. Many of these boats were constructed on the Sulphur Fork of Red River and on the headwaters of the river in Kentucky.

Outgoing shipments of iron products followed shortly after the first iron furnaces were opened in 1805 by Dr. Morgan Brown. Among these items were large iron kettles used in the sugar industry of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Steamboats appeared on these inland rivers shortly after their invention in 1807 by Robert Fulton. Although subject to engine failure and exploding boilers, puncturing by snags, grounding on bars, and swamping in storms, the boats continually increased in cargo space, as well as in comfort and security. In later years cargoes arriving at Clarksville were transferred to the larger steamboats where the Red and Cumberland rivers merged. As Clarksville lay between Nashville and New Orleans, upstream from Palmyra, much shipping was destined to arrive at her wharves.

Laborers and crewmen became available to expedite movements at landings along the Cumberland. Palmyra, Kentucky, Linwood, and Trice's landings, as well as Clarksville and Searcy's, were loading points for tobacco and other cargoes destined for New Orleans and other cities along the Mississippi, as well as for towns and cities along the Ohio. The Clarksville dock received cargoes from the east coast via the New Orleans transshippers. In the same way, merchandise from Pennsylvania and Ohio arrived on vessels from the Ohio. The Clarksville *Gazette*, on February 19, 1819, listed the steamers *Rifleman* and *General Jackson* as bound for New Orleans. Throughout the years to come, the arrival and departure of steamboats were announced regularly in the newspapers.

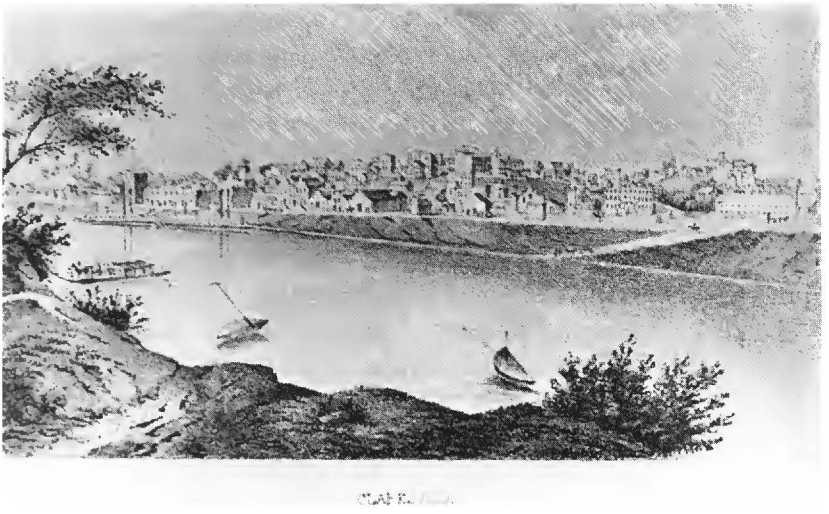
All dignitaries reaching Nashville by boat passed through Clarksville and usually sought refreshment at local taverns while cargoes were on- and off-loaded. Andrew Jackson and family left Nashville in April of 1821 aboard the *Cumberland* en route to Pensacola where he was to serve as territorial governor. There were other occasions when he disembarked here and visited with friends and colleagues.

Early in the evening of Friday, May 7, 1825, General Lafayette and his party stopped briefly in Clarksville on his way from Nashville to Louisville. According to the Nashville *Whig*, Lafayette, "in order to gratify the anxious crowd of citizens who stood on the bank, went ashore for half an hour to receive and return the friendly salutations of the people."

Commercial interests flourished through the years, due, in part, to the variety of domestic products sold elsewhere. C. S. Williams' *Clarksville Directory* of 1859 gave a comprehensive survey of an annual shipping report:

Tobacco products:	
Leaf, 13,000 hhds. at $125 per hhd.	$1,625,000
Strips and dried leaf, 25,000 at $140 per hhd.	350,000
Stems and scraps, 700 hhds. at $35 per hhd.	24,500
Total	$1,999,500

In addition to this, there are about 170,000 bbls. of flour, 16,000 hogs, besides quantities of bacon, wheat, beef, lard, etc. exported



Clarksville as it appeared in Putnam's *History of Middle Tennessee,* 1859.

> from these ports annually, amounting to near five millions of dollars in the aggregate, including tobacco. The tonnage at Clarksville greatly exceeds that of Nashville.

Many of the larger craft were unable to reach Nashville in all seasons, because of the shallows at Harpeth Shoals, and were limited to the waters at Clarksville's wharves and docks.

Cultivation of tobacco in Montgomery County antedates the county's name. Three years after establishment by an act of the North Carolina assembly in 1785, Clarksville ws declared a tobacco inspection site, the first in western North Carolina.

The early settlers, of Virginia and North Carolina stock and familiar with the methods of growing and curing tobacco, brought seeds with them from their former homesteads. At first tobacco was grown in small patches but as more land was cleared there was extensive planting. Cultivation was profitable, for the virgin soil produced a satisfactory crop with little labor.

The Clarksville tobacco closely resembled that of the James River area. The soil possessed the essential physical and chemical properties, the moisture and fertility, and suitable climatic

conditions were present to grow the dark, rich, heavy leaf so eagerly sought in the European market. Prior to 1810 little was shipped to New Orleans but by 1820 the annual export totaled 7000 hogsheads. Prices, as well as production costs, were low, estimated to be less than $1 per hundred pounds in the productive years of 1830-1840. In 1840 Montgomery County's yield was 2,549,984 pounds, with prices varying from four to ten cents per pound.

The first stemmery in Clarksville was erected by Henry F. Beaumont in 1830 on the corner of River (Front) and Commerce streets. John Proudfit soon followed the practice of stemming and shipping hogsheads of strips. Other pioneers in the industry included John W. Barker, Stewart Brothers, Browder and McClure, Walter H. Drane, William Jones, John McKeage, and Fielding L. Williams.

As business increased there was concern for needed inspection. The 1840 state legislature empowered the county to operate warehouses where inspections could be made, hogsheads properly marked, stored, and shipped. The first inspectors, elected by the county court in 1842, were William B. Collins, John Kessee, William R. Leigh, and John Roberts. Privately operated warehouses were also legal, however, and individuals could still ship tobacco out of the state without submitting to inspection.

The method of inspection was changed in 1845 when inspectors were ordered to draw from three places in the hogshead, instead of two, and unite the samples into one parcel to be kept for inspection by the purchaser. The seller, however, was still not compelled by law to have his tobacco inspected or sampled.

Tobacco was prepared for the English market by removing the main stem and packing the leaf strips, as dry as possible, in hogsheads. The physical character of the Clarksville tobacco allowed it to absorb 33 percent of its weight in water. After reaching the English markets the tobacco strips were watered, regaining their earlier weight. Each pound of water absorbed

thus added to the selling weight while allowing the English to avoid paying the duty of 72¢ per pound on the added weight.

Tobacco sales continued in the county along the river at places such as Kentucky Landing, Linwood Landing, Trice's Landing, New Providence, Red River Landing, and Clarksville. Speculation in tobacco futures and sales brought shifting prosperity and poverty to the industry. A killing frost in September of 1850 caught two thirds of the crop in the fields and wild speculation ensued. The resulting high prices stimulated extensive planting in 1851 which, in turn, caused record low prices for that year's crop. Hundreds of hogsheads of lugs sold for only ¼¢ a pound. Droughts in 1853 and 1854 produced inferior quality crops.

The crop of 1855 was of excellent quality and was successfully harvested. Though plentiful, prices rose in response to increased foreign demand. This crop firmly established the reputation of Clarksville tobacco in Germany, Austria, Italy, and France. Increased demand from Great Britain, Africa, South America, and the West Indies further extended the market.

In September of 1857 a great commercial panic swept the nation and the ensuing collapse of credit affected all staples, especially the tobacco market. Every bank in Tennessee, with the exception of Buck's Bank and the Clarksville Northern Bank of Tennessee, suspended specie payments. Many tobacco businesses went bankrupt, while others struggled along, crippled, looking forward to the next year. Confidence was restored in part, in 1858, and the first Italian order brought comfort to local dealers. The crop of 1858 was of fair size, and average quality sold loose at 5½¢-6½¢ per pound.

The market maintained this general trend until the Civil War years when a lack of labor and general disruption of farm life and transportation depressed sales. Tobacco sales were resumed in October of 1865 at Trice's Landing by Poindexter and Pollard. Sixty-two hogsheads were shipped to New Orleans in December of that year, the first such shipment from the Cumberland River area since 1861–1862.

As business increased so did the need for stable banks and

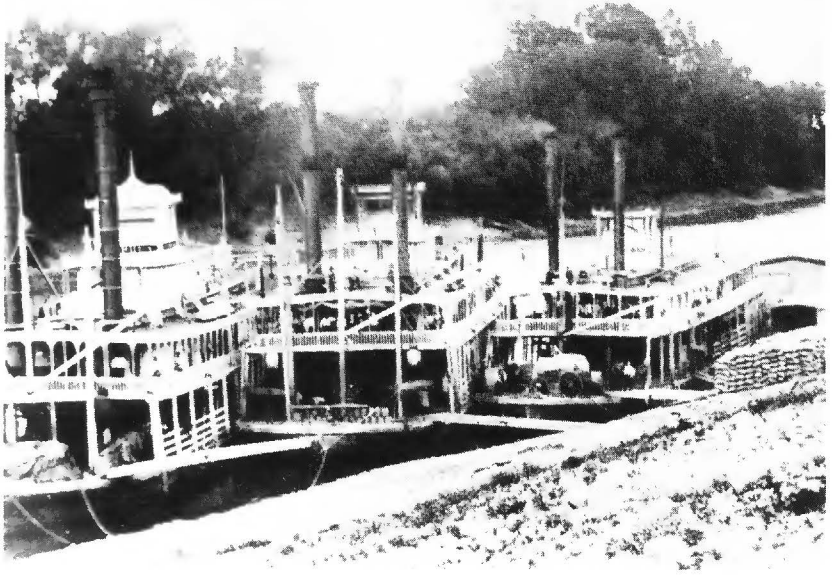
insurance companies. Clarksville's first bank, a branch of the Planter's Bank of Tennessee based in Nashville, opened in 1835 at the northwest corner of Franklin Street and the public square. Profits in banking at this time were enormous and the success of the first bank prompted the Bank of Tennessee to open a branch in Clarksville in 1838 on the west side of the public square. The *Directory* of 1859 lists the Northern Bank of Tennessee, opened in 1854, and the short-lived Bank of America, opened in 1856.

All banks suspended business when Federal forces occupied the area in 1862. Some resumed operations following the war while others did not. Currently the Northern Bank of Tennessee is the only one of the older banks to continue service to the community. The original Bank of America building now houses the office of the mayor of Clarksville.

Insurance companies developed over the years with particular emphasis upon marine disaster to vessels, cargo, and life. The Clarksville Marine Fire Insurance and Life and Trust Company was incorporated by the state assembly of 1839–1840. The purpose of the company was to insure sea vessels, steamboats, flatboats and other boats, freight, seamen's wages, goods, wares and merchandise, as well as gold and silver bullion and money.

Other insurance companies represented in Clarksville in this prewar era were the Aetna Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Home Fire Insurance Company, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, all represented by Samuel S. Williams; the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company and the Phoenix Insurance Company represented by D. N. Kennedy; City (Hartford) Fire Insurance Company represented by Thomas E. Jones; the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company represented by W. J. Castner; and the Charter Oak Insurance Company represented by Craig G. Smith.

For generations the small communities along the river were dependent upon the arrival and departure of steamboats and other vessels. River packets, hauling cargoes of livestock as well as general merchandise and passengers, operated on regular schedules. Even until recent years wholesale merchants supplied many areas through the use of such small river craft.



The *B. S Rhea* (1886), *J. P. Drouillard* (1881), and the *J. H. Hillman* (1882) on June 22, 1889.

Presently upon the Cumberland towboats guide barges laden with petroleum products, sand, grain, heavy equipment, and other merchandise. Seagoing barges and other river vessels constructed in Davidson and Cheatham counties descend the river through a portion now identified as Barkley Lake. Upon these waters diesel powered commercial boats mingle with pleasure craft. For commerce and for pleasure, the Warioto serves throughout time.

Transportation

Clad in sturdy moccasins with leather britches and shirts as protection from briers and brush, trappers and hunters entered the forests and woodlands of the Cumberland. An ever-present and bountiful supply of game awaited them and year after year the lightly beaten trails became more easily recognizable.

Along the trails came men with their pack-laden horses, winding around boulders and unpenetrable thickets. Along these trails pioneers ventured into the headwaters of the Red River even before the 1780 arrival of families aboard a flotilla of flatboats on the Cumberland. These frontier trails followed the ridges where bedrock provided good footing and the need for fording the numerous streams was infrequent.

In later years roads to the mill and market dipped into farmlands and valleys. Residents petitioned the county court for road construction and extant court orders record the terminal points, the petitioners, and the overseers of workmen, as well as the property owners along the route. More than a score of such petitions were recorded prior to 1810.

Economic growth is dependent upon internal improvements. The early County Court assumed responsibility for authorizing such improvements as roads, bridges, and ferries. To finance these, citizen labor was used and tolls were charged. A commissioner was appointed to have the road cleared between specified terminal points, opened for use, and kept in repair by men of the community served by the road. Thereafter, for general upkeep, toll was collected on the turnpike. Later, companies of stockholders financed road construction in preferred locations; seldom did these companies prove profitable.

Two of the earliest such companies were the Clarksville & Russellville Turnpike Company (1830) and the Clarksville & Hopkinsville Turnpike Road Company (1838). The improved roadbeds proved to be suitable for use by carriages, and by 1839 coaches arrived from Philadelphia and were sold by enterprising Clarksville merchants. Travel over long distances now became more comfortable.

Post roads were designated by the United States government and mails transported on such routes were granted right-of-way. The post stage, drawn by four horses, was eagerly awaited by persons in rural areas and towns alike. Mail was delivered to post offices and passengers transported to hotels or inns. The coach was then driven to the stage office where waybills were delivered

to the agent, the coach properly housed, and the teams stabled and groomed. The Clarksville *Weekly Chronicle* of March 29, 1819, indicates that mail was delivered from Nashville to Clarksville along two routes, one through Springfield and the other along a more direct route in the area near the Cumberland River.

Interstate lines, authorized by the fifteenth Congress in 1818, included a road from Trenton, Kentucky, to Clarksville and another from Trenton to Port Royal. In later years such lines were authorized to connect Clarksville and Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Montgomery County is crisscrossed by a network of streams and these tributaries of the Red River and the Cumberland created many problems. At shallow points along the lesser streams, fords were possible; however ferries were necessary at other places. Hand ferries were operated at many points but proved unreliable as waters rose and fell leaving entry points muddy or dusty and often inaccessible.

As early as 1819 bridge companies sought incorporation. The Red River Bridge Company's first project was to be a $20,000 bridge within two miles of Smith's Ferry. The bridge was completed in four years and tolls ranged from 1¢ for a sheep or hog to 50¢ for s six-animal team.

Additional sites were bridged over the years, including the lower Red River where Field and Martin constructed a bridge of "a lattice work of iron" on a center pier. In June of 1850, only a few months after the bridge was opened to traffic, it collapsed.

The Cumberland River defied bridging until the 1920s. Prior to that time ferries provided the only means of river crossing. This led to the citizens of the south side of the river directing much of their travel and tradė to the nearby counties of Dickson, Stewart, and Cheatham.

Ex-Governor Willie Blount, Montgomery County resident, in the 1834 convention for establishing a new state constitution, emphasized the interior position of Tennessee as a factor making construction of railroads a national as well as a state obligation. The Legislature of 1835–1836 incorporated seven railroad companies in the state including a local project. In 1831 a projected line from Clarksville to the Kentucky border had been consid-

Interior view of the dual-lane Ringgold Bridge over Little West Fork of Red River.

ered as a part of the Clarksville to Russellville, Kentucky, railroad. Construction, however, was to be delayed for many years.

Rail service emanating from Nashville on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad opened a portion of the county along its northeastern border in 1852. Access to this railroad generated interest in the further development of the most recently introduced mode of trade and travel. Men of vision foresaw the commercial advantage of rail lines from Clarksville to Memphis that would reduce the time and expense of shipping tobacco to that point for transshipping to New Orleans upon steamboats. Northward a connection could be made at Bowling Green, Kentucky, with the Louisville & Nashville lines.

The Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad was incorporated in 1852. Surveys were made and two major obstacles were eventually overcome with high trestles and long bridges at

the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. All masonry work, as well as preparation of the route and the laying of track, was done with manual labor. Construction was done section by section by professional railroad crews, while Irish stonemasons joined in the construction of bridge piers and approaches. Supervision was by skilled and experienced civil engineers. The bridge at Red River in Clarksville, high enough to permit the passage of steamboats, was perched upon a rock bluff at one end, while a long timbered trestle was required across the flood plain near the city. Bridges across the lesser streams required much time and effort.

Rails were laid from Clarksville to Bowling Green Junction, four miles south of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Here the lines joined those of the existing Louisville & Nashville and continued northward. This northern route was opened for service in September of 1860. The 64-mile trip to the junction required three and a half hours of travel time from Clarksville.

Spanning the Cumberland River was less difficult than bridging the Tennessee. Traffic from Memphis to the Tennessee River was interrupted until the bridge was completed. Meanwhile, passengers and freight were ferried across to the tracks which had been extended westward from Clarksville where the route into the city was open. The first through train from Memphis to Louisville was operated on April 15, 1861.

Service along the entire line continued until February 19, 1862, when the approach of Federal gunboats prompted Confederate troops to set fire to the local bridge to forestall its use by the Union army. Following the war a new bridge and trestle were constructed and service resumed. Due to altered economic conditions vast changes were to take place. By 1872 the Louisville & Nashville Railroad acquired the lines and established better and more reliable service. Greater areas were opened to commercial development as the L&N rails made contact with northern markets at Cincinnati and southern exporting centers at Mobile and New Orleans.

Efforts to provide train service from Kentucky southward across the county were first made through the Indiana, Alabama

& Texas Railroad in 1882 by way of tracks from Evansville, Indiana, via Princton, Kentucky, to Clarksville. Eventually the rails were intended to be extended to Mobile.

In 1884 the Indiana, Alabama & Texas consolidated with the Mobile, Clarksville & Evansville Railroad. Tracks reached Clarksville from the north of the city and continued along the Cumberland River hillside to a junction with the lines of the L&N. This 34-mile route served an evergrowing need.

After the 1887 acquisition of the railroad by the Louisville & Nashville the route was changed to slightly north of the city. The new route brought lines into Princeton Junction, three miles north of Clarksville near St. Bethlehem. At this time the Clarksville and Princeton branch was rebuilt for heavier traffic and service continued until it became a financial liability in 1933. The branch ran through highly productive agricultural territory where tobacco, wheat, and livestock were shipped to market. Raw materials destined for the textile and saw mills at Peachers Mills were brought in at Glen Ellen and the finished products were shipped from that site.

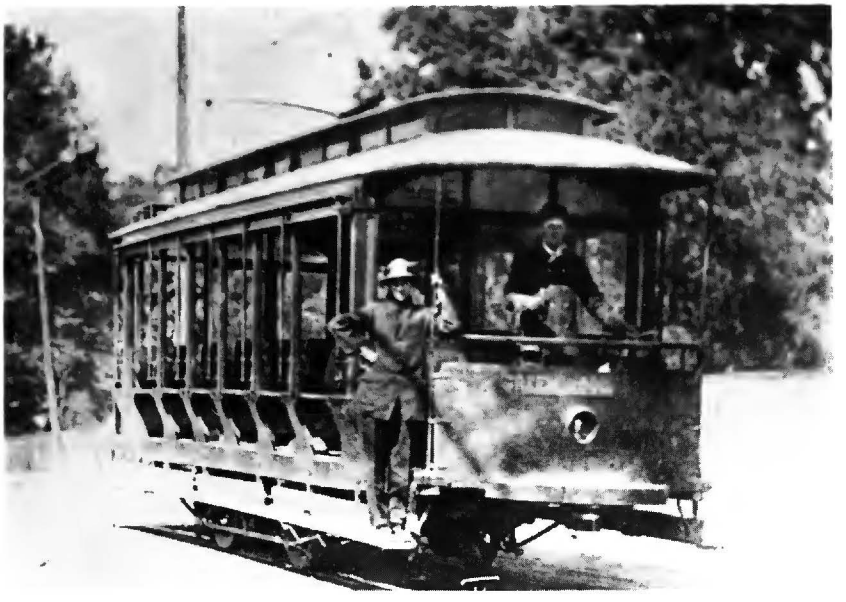
South of Clarksville, another area developing with the blast furnace iron industry required attention, so the 31-mile Mineral Line was established in 1890 using the main line of the L&N west from Clarksville to Hematite. From Hematite the L&N provided service to Pond on the Nashville to Memphis division of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, which operated certain spur lines under contract. This operation was simplified in 1893 when the entire system came under the control of the Louisville & Nashville. Shipments of ore, pig iron, tobacco, and lumber were constant. As the iron industry waned and as rural roads were improved the Mineral Line was no longer needed and operations ceased in 1936.

These "ghost railroads" of Montgomery County have left a few abandoned rail stations in rural areas along treeless paths only a few feet wide where tracks once snaked across the lands and where powerful locomotives sounded their approach to numerous county crossings. Only in records and in memories do the Clarksville and Princeton and the Mineral Line live on.

Mule car hanging wires for the electric trolley in 1896 at the corner of Franklin and Second streets.

A successful venture by the Tennessee Central Railroad Company in April of 1901 was projected to serve areas of Tennessee parallel to the Cumberland River from Nashville through Cheatham and Montgomery counties thence to Hopkinsville, Kentucky. At that city connection would be made with the Illinois Central system. In Nashville connection was available with the Louisville & Nashville facilities. Originally designated as the Nashville & Clarksville Railroad in early April of 1901, the name was changed within a few days to the Tennessee Central, an established line serving territory east of Nashville. Service was thus provided to an area that had never had access to any rail lines. The system was profitable for a number of years as passenger and freight services grew. New competition from motorized vehicles eventually forced changes.

On September 1, 1968, the portion of the line in Kentucky



An early electric trolley car serving the Greenwood Extension.

and Montgomery County was purchased by the Illinois Central–Gulf Railroad. Present service is threatened with extinction, although the use of a spur track into Fort Campbell may have some effect upon the utilization of a section of the rail line.

Air lines, truck and bus service, and passenger vehicles have now replaced earlier modes of transportation in Montgomery County. Outlaw Field serves private and commuter planes with daily flights to Nashville and Louisville. Several truck systems have terminals and facilities in the city, while passenger bus lines offer schedules that provide for transfer to places throughout the nation.

Military History

The rifle in the hands of hunters and pioneers was a source of food and protection from man and beast. The early rifle was made by the gunsmith or blacksmith, skilled in metal work, who also cleaned and repaired guns for the pioneers on the frontier.

Bullets were made from molten lead poured into bullet-molds and whenever possible were retrieved after being fired. Melted and remolded, the pellets could thus be used over and over. In an emergency, pewter articles were melted and molded into bullets.

Having reached the frontier, men were enrolled in the militia during the period when Tennessee County was a part of the Territory South of the River Ohio. Muster days were eventful as men from all sections of the county assembled in Clarksville for contests, training, and comradeship.

Thus men and boys were ready when Governor Willie Blount called for troops in the second war with Great Britain, the War of 1812, as well as in the Creek War. During the War of 1812 the Shawnee and Creek Indians were incited by the British to attack Americans. In August of 1813 the Creeks attacked Fort Mimms near Mobile killing men, women, and children, many of them Tennesseans. As the Creeks moved toward Tennessee to attack the Choctaws and Chickasaws, allies of the Americans, Andrew Jackson and Tennessee volunteers moved to meet them in northern Alabama. In the final battle at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama, the Creeks were defeated and the power of the Creek nation destroyed.

Volunteers from Montgomery County returned overland to their homes. Soon after arriving, however, they were called upon to rejoin General Jackson and participate in the battle of New Orleans in January of 1815.

Although the United States did not officially participate in the Texas war for independence in the 1830s, at least one Montgomery County man, Joseph Bayless, did. A member of Crockett's band, he gave his life at the age of 28 at the historic battle of the Alamo.

At the beginning of the Mexican War of 1846, Governor Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee called for 2600 volunteers. More than 3000 responded to the call, including many from Montgomery County. The state provided both infantry and cavalry from each of its four military districts.

These men saw action under the command of two men who

General William Bowen Campbell

would later become especially meaningful to Montgomery County, Gideon Pillow and William B. Campbell. Pillow, later a Confederate officer, was commanding officer at Fort Donelson. Campbell, a Federal officer, was later honored when his name was given to Fort Campbell which occupies land in Montgomery County, as well as in adjoining Kentucky.

The Civil War

As secession fever gripped the deep south in early 1861, Tennesseans including residents of Montgomery County were being forced by events to make a momentous decision concerning their loyalty to the Union. The previous fall Tennessean John Bell carried the county in the presidential election garnering 1426 votes to 1042 for John C. Breckinridge, 95 cast for Stephen A. Douglas and none for Abraham Lincoln. Bell's Constitutional Union Party platform had called strongly for preservation of the Union.

Cave Johnson of Clarksville, an influential leader in Andrew Jackson's Democratic Party for decades, spoke for those who

hoped for a solution to the slavery issue short of dividing the Union when he said "I think that this battle ought to be fought not outside, but inside the Union, and upon the battlements of the Constitution itself." In contrast, Governor Isham G. Harris delivered a strong defense of Southern rights in an address to a special session of the legislature that convened on January 7, 1861. He suggested that a statewide referendum be held to determine whether or not Tennessee should hold a convention to consider secession. The lawmakers set February 9, 1861 as the date for the referendum.

Widespread debate at meetings and in the press took place in the weeks preceding the referendum day. Gustavus A. Henry was one of several prominent former Whigs who urged caution and a rejection of the convention proposal. Secessionists were equally strident for the need for such a gathering. Across the state, voters rejected the convention by a vote of 68,000 to 59,000. The people of Middle Tennessee were almost evenly divided on the issue, but Montgomery County went for the convention by a vote of 1611 to 389. The West Tennessee region also favored the convention while it was rejected by East Tennessee.

During the six weeks following publication on March 1 of Lincoln's inaugural address, feelings in the area were in flux. The federal government's call for troops after the fall of Fort Sumter, however, consolidated the people in favor of secession. In response to Secretary of War Simon Carpenter's request for two regiments of militia, Governor Harris responded, "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for purposes of coersion, but 50,000 if necessary for the defense of our rights and those of our southern brothers."

By legislative act on April 25, 1861, Tennessee was declared independent of the Federal union. The joint Declaration of Independence and Ordinance for the Adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America was adopted by popular consent on June 8th. Montgomery County citizens cast 2631 votes for separation and 33 against. Tennessee officially became a part of the Confederate states on June 17, 1861, and volunteers prepared for service in the impending conflict.

Each man supplied his personal weapon as there was no general issue available from the Confederate government. The variety of weapons soon revealed the need for similar guns as ammunition was not interchangeable. This necessitated additional delays as guns were brought into some uniformity. Heavy equipment or armament was necessary at forts along the Cumberland. Cannon and balls were made at the Whitfield, Bates and Company iron foundry in Clarksville. This foundry was also prepared to produce canisters and grapeshot. The accuracy of cannons was tested by firing at a tree across the Cumberland River. Cannon balls were also made at iron works down river from Clarksville.

Training sites for volunteer troops were established at many locations in the county. Kentucky troops were assembled at Camp Boone on the Russellville Pike, northeast of Clarksville. A primary camp, Camp Quarles, was established across Red River at the fairgrounds alongside the railroad with access also from the Russellville Pike. An inadequate water supply forced the removal of the camp to Hampton's Station where Hampton's Spring provided for the needs of hundreds of men. Here the men of the 14th Tennessee Infantry Regiment had final training prior to their departure July 12, 1861, for participation in the Virginia campaigns.

It was these troops, along with the 1st and 7th Tennessee Infantry Regiments who fought brilliantly at Gettysburg in the early days of July 1863. Although forced to withdraw, their gallantry was recognized by the Federal forces. The regimental flag of the 14th was captured but returned in later years in appreciation of the Tennesseans' bravery.

Meanwhile, the men of the county prepared to defend their principles and homes against attack. The women were engaged in making uniforms for the troops and in caring for the sick and injured. Men were already hospitalized in the large dormitory at Stewart College when a large number of sick and disabled men arrived from Hopkinsville in late November. The courthouse was quickly prepared as temporary quarters and soon it too was fully occupied. Additional hospital space was needed and on No-

vember 29th the trustees of the Clarksville Female Academy were authorized by the state legislature to rent the premises to the Confederate government. The welfare of the families of soldiers was of paramount concern to all and various local relief efforts unified to become the Soldier's Relief Society of Clarksville. Through this society the women of the county supplied hospital clothing, bedclothes, feathers, flannel, socks, and anything "to add to the comfort of the sick."

Local efforts to fortify the city were of no avail. The Confederates, realizing that both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers provided easy access to the heart of the state, established Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland in preparation for the impending Union advance. Both forts were vulnerable, Fort Henry from water and Fort Donelson from land. An inadequate labor force and lack of supplies further slowed the projects.

On February 3, 1862, Federal steamers moved into a position about four miles below Fort Henry and put men ashore. On February 6, Fort Henry surrendered, outgunned by the Union forces. Fort Donelson held out for two days, its surrender on February 16 hastened by confusion among its commanding officers.

Near Clarksville an unfinished and poorly located breastworks atop the hill overlooking the confluence of the Red and Cumberland rivers bore the gallant name of Fort Defiance. With the knowledge that surrender was imminent, the troops were ordered to withdraw from the breastworks and move toward Nashville to join other Southern forces. A white flag was observed at Fort Defiance as the Federal gunboats rounded the curve of the Cumberland on February 19, 1862, and on landing the fort was found to be deserted. Following Federal occupation the name was changed to Fort Bruce in recognition of Colonel S. D. Bruce, commander of the Union forces stationed there.

Federal Occupation

The gunfire from Fort Donelson was heard in Clarksville, where the frightened populace feared the oncoming enemy.

The first action taken by the city affected local saloon and liquor dealers as all spiritous liquors were confiscated and destroyed. Many citizens of the town sought refuge with rural families and Captain Andrew H. Foote, upon entering Clarksville, noted that "the city was in a state of the wildest commotion."

A group of prominent citizens called upon Foote to issue a proclamation to the city stating his views and intentions. Despite Foote's previous intention not to issue such a document, he complied with the request in the hope that calm would be restored to the community.

PROCLAMATION

To the Inhabitants of Clarksville, Tenn.:

At the suggestion of Hon. Cave Johnson, Judge Wisdom, and the mayor of the city (George Smith), who called upon me yesterday, after our hoisting the Union flag and taking possession of the forts, to ascertain my views and intentions toward the citizens and private property, I hereby announce to all peaceably-minded persons that neither in their persons nor in their property shall they suffer molestation by me or by the naval forces under my command, and that they may in safety resume their business avocations with the assurance of my protection.

At that same time I require that all military stores and army equipment shall be surrendered, no part of them being withheld or destroyed; and further, that no secession flag or manifestation of secession feeling shall be exhibited; and for the faithful observance of these conditions I shall hold the authorities of the city responsible.

A. H. Foote
Flag-officer, Commanding Naval Forces Western Waters.

Occupation by the naval forces, however, was brief as they moved on to other areas of combat. The army, which was to occupy the area until 1865, had no such commitment to the citizens.

Andrew Johnson arrived in Nashville on March 12, 1862, to assume the duties of military governor. He quickly declared that all appointive and elective offices were to be vacated until officials were personally approved by him. Civil authority ceased.

Military occupation of Clarksville was restrictive and harsh: no newspapers, infrequent church services, no Christian burials, and confiscation of real and personal property. An embargo was placed on private shipment of freight. Importation of civilian supplies was limited to articles and merchandise approved by the army. Supplies dwindled and fuel was no longer available for the gas plant. Most homes were heated with wood as coal was reserved for the military. The scarcity of medical supplies and an inadequate diet resulted in many deaths from influenza, dysentery, typhoid, pneumonia, and diptheria. Measles and small pox took their toll among both the civilian and military populations. Confiscation of personal property in the form of town residences, corn and hay, and livestock were felt throughout the county.

There was a brief respite from Federal control when Confederates recaptured the city in August of 1862. At this time the 71st Ohio Volunteers under the command of Colonel Rodney Mason were stationed in Clarksville to guard the railroad and telegraph lines and protect supplies stored at the local wharf. Having suffered extensive losses at Shiloh the unit was ill prepared for further battles. Colonel Mason later claimed that on August 18th his force of 152 men faced 800 Confederates led by Colonels A. R. Johnson and T. G. Woodward. When the Confederate troops dashed into Clarksville Mason quickly surrendered. A formal investigation into Mason's conduct showed that Union troops actually totaled 350, protected by entrenchments and rifle pits, while the Confederates numbered only 300 cavalry troops, armed with shotguns. According to Nannie Haskins, 16-year-old daughter of a local physician, "one day in August...our men under Woodward and Johnson came dashing into Clarksville. The Yanks surrendered without hesitation. We took some three to four hundred persons, one or two cannon, a great deal of ammunition, many guns, horses, about one hundred and fifty wagons and one ambulance." Mason was subsequently "cashiered for repeated acts of cowardice in the face of the enemy," and at a later date dishonorably discharged.

The Confederates gathered recruits and supplies while in

Clarksville, harrassing Federal movements until September. At that time Colonel W. W. Lowe, the Union officer in command of Forts Henry and Donelson, was ordered to retake Clarksville. On September 7, 1862, a large force from Fort Donelson met the Confederates at Riggins' Hill outside of town. As Federal forces opened fire with field pieces Woodward led his men back through Clarksville and toward Kentucky, and Lowe and his troops swept the countryside. Colonel Lowe and his men advanced unimpeded into Clarksville. The lawless misconduct of the Union troops prompted the citizens of Clarksville to send a lengthy telegram of complaint to General Grant. In November of that year Grant promulgated special field orders against pillage and plunder, killing livestock, and frightening civilians. The punishment of persons and units guilty of these crimes stipulated withholding of pay and court-martial.

Federal control of Clarksville was reestablished and continued until late in 1865 when hostilities ceased. Troops were again stationed in town in 1868 to supervise the elections of that year.

Soldiers returning after the end of the war found devastation and suffering everywhere. Untilled fields, unbred livestock, and dilapidated homes required immediate attention. Disfranchised and often dispossessed veterans fought new battles for economic recovery. The years passed and tensions eased and the new generation now wore National Guard and State Militia uniforms rather than the grey and butternut of the Confederacy.

As members of the state militia, Montgomery County men in 1891–1892 served in eastern Tennessee during the revolt of the Coal Creek miners. In 1884 Tennessee convicts had been put to work in the marble quarries and coal mines of Marion County and the Coal Creek mines in Anderson County. The situation created discontent among the unemployed and underpaid regular miners who attacked the stockades and released the convicts. State militia troops called in to quell the disturbances were at first unsuccessful, but in August of 1892 the troops took command of the situation in a short time.

Local men were also called upon closer to home to guard access bridges over the Red River during the Tobacco Wars. The

years 1905–1908 saw bloodshed and destruction of property as tobacco farmers, divided between independents and those who favored a growers' association, struggled for control of the lucrative tobacco trade. The association, headquartered in nearby Guthrie, Kentucky, had its salesroom in Clarksville. Night riders, organized into secret fraternal orders, spread through the countryside destroying tobacco factories, machinery, and plant-beds. While the association officially disowned the night riders, probably one-third of the membership was linked to both groups. Governor Malcolm R. Patterson ordered the local militia into service. While Clarksville itself was never attacked, armed guards were posted in and around the town. By 1908 tensions had relaxed and regular night riding died out in Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart counties.

Consistent with traditions established in the War of 1812, when Tennessee acquired the nickname of the Volunteer State, members of the state militia in 1898 offered their services during the Spanish-American War. Company H left Clarksville on April 26, 1898, for training in Nashville. Those rejected for overseas duty due to physical disabilities or age were returned to Clarksville and equipped and uniformed by the state to serve as the Home Guard.

On June 10th the First Tennessee Regiment, comprised of 12 companies, was transported via train from Nashville to San Francisco, thence to Manila. Arriving after hostilities with the Spanish had ended, the Tennessee troops became engaged in new fighting against forces led by Emilio Aguinaldo, former commander of Filipino forces in the rebellion against Spain. The First Tennessee Regiment remained in the Philippines for about one year until they were ordered to return to America. Led by their commander, Lt. Colonel Gracey Childers, the troops returned home to a rousing welcome planned by Clarksville residents.

The heritage of service was again seen in 1916 when local forces joined some 100,000 National Guardsmen in the border war with Mexico. Clarksville men composed Company L of the Tennessee National Guard and were stationed at Eagle Pass,

Texas, for four months from November 19, 1916, until their welcome return to Clarksville on March 25, 1917.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared that a state of war existed with the Central Powers then at war with the Entente Allies in Europe. Troops, so recently returned from the Mexican border, now found themselves leaving on April 27th for training for the European battle zone.

Eager to be of service prior to America's involvement in the conflict, four local men—Richard Carney, John A. Catlett, Morris Clark, and Nathaniel Gerhart—joined the American Field Service in the late spring of 1917. As the Sewanee Ambulance Unit attached to the French Army they evacuated the wounded from battlefields. This unit was awarded several Croix de Guerre. An individual award was cherished by Mr. Catlett.

The Selective Service Act, a registration of all males between the ages of 21 and 40, on June 18th was followed by the drawing of numerals designating draftees on July 20th and the continuing enlistment of volunteers in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Montgomery County's initial quota of 121 men was soon filled.

Financial assistance in the form of Liberty Loan drives, Liberty Bond and Victory Bond drives, and the purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Certificates was equally successful. Those remaining at home participated in the war effort by making surgical dressings and folding bandages at the Red Cross workroom and knitting helmets, wristlets, sweaters, and socks for the troops.

Following the Armistice on November 11, 1918, families looked forward to the immediate return of troops. Montgomery County men, however, came home at various intervals depending upon the unit to which they were attached. The gala homecoming parade was delayed until May 15, 1919, to honor as many returned veterans as possible, although many men remained in the Army of Occupation or under orders elsewhere, not yet discharged from the service.

Yet another generation was to serve in the war which extended across Europe in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The

local involvement was similar to that throughout the nation when men and women served their country in the armed forces as well as in civilian life.

The local situation was colored by the realization that an army training base was to be built in the area. The search for an appropriate site for the camp ended on July 16, 1941, when it was officially announced that an Army camp would be established in Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and upon adjoining lands in the Tennessee counties of Stewart and Montgomery. The survey headquarters was established in Montgomery County and survey teams were quickly followed by appraisal teams. In January of 1942 the War Department announced that final approval had been given and that construction would soon follow after the purchase of farmland.

In Montgomery County 466 tracts, comprising 42,841.71 acres (almost two thirds of the Tennessee total), were purchased at an estimated cost of $1,757,051. The average price paid was $39.94 per acre for both woodlands and the most fertile agricultural land in the area, formerly known as "The Barrens."

The combined services of the War Department real estate office and the Farm Security Administration solved the problems of affected families. Some were moved into towns, while others were relocated upon available farmlands. Relocation of families was completed in June of 1942.

Survey teams began work in August of 1941 and building started February 6, 1942. Construction progressed rapidly with a spur line of the Tennessee Central Railroad being extended into the area. Materials were readily accessible and much local labor was available. Workmen at one time numbered more than 10,000 with three shifts working around the clock. The community was at war against time. Troops from throughout the nation were to have final training at the camp before moving to European, African, and Far East battle zones.

One officer and a cadre of 19 men were assigned to duty on July 1, 1942, at Camp Campbell as the nucleus of the 1580th Service Command. They arrived at the camp while frantic efforts were still being made to prepare for the thousands yet to

The Franklin House, a pre–Civil War hotel on Public Square overlooking the Cumberland River, now razed following a fire.

come. From this small detachment the personnel grew to its peak in 1944 when nearly 100,000 men and women were stationed at the camp.

The first combat troops arrived in the summer of 1942 and the 12th Armored Division was activated September 15th. These "Hellcats" trained at Camp Campbell until the following September when they moved out for maneuvers. From then until the spring of 1943 the 26th Yankee Division was in training. Both units were assigned to overseas action as was the 14th Armored Division. On March 13, 1943, the 20th Armored Division was activated. Acting as a training division, this unit trained and shipped large numbers of armored replacements overseas. Thereafter, the 20th was assigned to duty in Europe where it was designated as the dreaded "Ghost Corps" by the enemy. Subsequently it was chosen to lead General George S. Patton's Third Army in the eastward drive across France.

The vibration of heavy armament was heard for miles from

the post. The early dawn resounded to the drone of planes to which gliders were attached for training and the rumble of tanks was heard during maneuvers in Middle Tennessee counties.

The first WAC personnel arrived March 17, 1943, and were soon followed by 419 other trained service women attached to the 1580th Service Command. This administrative unit established a motor pool and motor corps and was also assigned to specialist duties in the hospital and to administrative positions in post finance, post headquarters, and post range headquarters. This unit was inactivated in 1946.

After VE day Camp Campbell became an assembly and deployment center for returning troops. The 18th Airborne Corps returned from Europe and was inactivated at the camp in the spring of 1946. Shortly thereafter, the 5th Infantry Division moved in and was inactivated the following September. This Division had fought throughout the entire European theater of operations. In March of 1948 a regular Army division, the 3rd Infantry, moved into Camp Campbell, followed in the spring of 1949 by the 11th Airborne Division.

The community responded to the needs of the men and women at Camp Campbell. Homes were opened and rooms rented to the families and loved ones of troops departing for Atlantic ports prior to sailing overseas. Civilians were employed in the laundry and offices, and in many other areas of the camp, relieving military personnel of many duties and thereby allowing for more intensive training time. Civilian and military alike joined in every effort to bring about a successful conclusion to the age-old struggle known as war. Local churches, the U.S.O., and the Red Cross, along with other agencies met the immediate needs of the military and their families.

Upon changing from a temporary to a permanent installation on April 15, 1950, the camp's name became Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The postwar years have seen modification in military operations and training at the fort, as well as the removal of temporary structures and the construction of permanent buildings and additional training and recreational facilities. Throughout the years, the community has accepted and adapted to these

changes and continues to have excellent affiliation with the military authorities. The number of military families who have retired in the area attests to their acceptance and desire to remain in the community.

We salute each man who has trained in the mud and dust, in the heat and cold on the wooded lands and windswept fields of Fort Campbell. History is made as truly by the paratrooper's boots as by the pioneer's moccasins, by the missile as by the blunderbuss, by men in uniform as by men in buckskin. The military history of a community never ends, as each generation prepares to defend the principles upon which the United States was founded: liberty and justice for all.

The Press

Far from their earlier homes the pioneers yearned for news of family and friends. Letters and messages were passed from person to person moving westward across the mountains and into the basin of the Cumberland. Travelers brought information of personal and national importance. As the years passed, riverboatmen brought newspapers from Cincinnati, New York, and New Orleans. Clubs were formed and members received printed materials, periodicals, and books from British publishers.

The first newspapers were published in Clarksville in 1808 but copies from that year are not available. The *Rising Sun* is assumed to have been printed by Francis Richardson at the same time that the *Clarksville Chronicle* was published by George Crutcher and William Kendall.

Montgomery County was the most important area in the Sixth Congressional District, so the local newspaper carried all official notices for the surrounding counties of Dickson, Humphreys, Robertson, and Stewart. Acts of Congress were also reported to the local readers.

The journalist of early days was nonpartisan; however, as the years passed, newspapers bore the names of political parties. Party lines were drawn taut and political fervor was at white heat.

The publishers of such newspapers searched far and wide for adequate and skilled men to serve as political editors. Each newspaper was a power in the community, aiding and serving candidates during elections and reporting the actions of elected officials. Many newspapers which advocated national and state politics were short-lived, often publishing weekly or semiweekly. The Whig Party, the Know-Nothing Party, the Republican, and the Democratic parties all found representation in various local papers. Blacks also owned and edited their own local paper during the early 1900s.

An extant copy of the *United States Herald,* Vol. 1, No. 5, published by Theoderick F. Bradford, bears the date Saturday, August 11, 1810. Both foreign and national news were reported, as well as local news with information on business activities. Notice of a new store selling an excellent assortment of "Dry and Fancy Goods, Hard and Queen's Ware, Crawley and Blister Steel, Iron and Tin Ware, Groceries and a well chosen collection of books" was made by Owen Reilly. His store on Water Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Carraway, held merchandise recently received from Philadelphia. Salt was advertised for sale at the tanyard of James Williams, while other items were offered to the public as boats arrived from the Ohio River cities. In this same issue attorney George Simpson inserted a dissolution notice for the business of John H. Poston and William King, deceased, and doctors Maxwell Sharp and R. F. Slaughter advertised their medical practice in Clarksville. There is evidence that this publication continued until 1815 and probably thereafter.

Another early paper, the *Recorder,* Vol. 1, No. 14 of December 15, 1814, with editor Georgé Crutcher, reviewed movement of British troops at this crucial hour. Local news referred to physicians Anthony Foster and Peter Cole, as well as to saddler Robert W. Bell and the shop of Small & Bell which held general variety items for sale. Announcement of Sparta Academy facilities was quite detailed. Other items of interest included correspondence from U.S. Representative Parry W. Humphreys in Washington.

A copy of the new series *Chronicle,* dated January 21, 1818,

as Vol. IV, No. 33 indicates that the paper was four years old. This dates the new series back to August 1813, but there is no reliable information as to the date of the old series. It is believed to date back to 1808. This 1818 issue notes "printed and published at Wells and Peebles at two dollars a year in advance, or three dollars at expiration of three months." Local newspapers were now more complete with national and international reports being very detailed. In this issue we find a long list of letters being held by the postmaster James E. Elder. Recipients were to call or send for this personal mail.

As ownership of the newspapers changed or mergers were accomplished, titles were changed. By 1817 the *Chronicle's* ownership changed and it was dubbed the *Weekly Chronicle* by its new owners Haydon Wells and Burrell Peebles. Within a year the partnership dissolved and Peebles became sole publisher of the again renamed *Tennessee Weekly Chronicle.* Peebles died a year later and ownership was picked up by the paper's printer, T. H. McKeen, who retitled the paper the *Town Gazette and Farmers Register* to reflect Clarksville's agricultural base.

Competition emerged in 1819 in the form of John Fitzgerald's *Clarksville Gazette* which was immediately popular. Within four months Fitzgerald purchased the *Town Gazette* and merged the two papers. The new paper, the *Clarksville Gazette,* continued publication until January 1820 when it was sold to C. D. McLean and Thomas S. Shannon. By 1830 this paper had become the *Clarksville Chronicle* and continued publication until the Federal occupation in 1862 which ended all local publications. Another paper of long standing was the *Jeffersonian,* printed from 1844 until February 1862.

After the Civil War the *Chronicle* resumed publication under the guidance of J. A. Grant and J. S. Neblett, who had purchased the paper in 1857. In September of 1865 the editors were arrested and taken to Nashville for trial because of an editorial deploring the substitution of black troops for white. The two men were released, however, upon agreeing to publish no similar articles in future. The newspaper continued uninterrupted

publication, so that legal notices could be brought to the public's attention.

Competition emerged again in 1869 in the form of the *Tobacco Leaf,* established as the voice of the tobacco farmers. This paper prospered despite a fire in 1878 which destroyed its offices, forcing it to turn to the rival *Chronicle* for aid in printing until independent operations could be resumed.

The final consolidation of the city's two leading newspapers took place on March 6, 1890, when the *Clarksville Tobacco Leaf* bought the interests of the *Clarksville Chronicle,* becoming the *Leaf-Chronicle.* Soon after the merger another competitor was born, the weekly *Clarksville Star.* Published by L. F. Sickenberger, the paper became a semiweekly and eventually a daily. With Sickenberger's death in 1929 ownership was willed to his nephew, W. W. Barksdale, Jr. Publication continued until 1940 when the *Star* was sold to the *Leaf-Chronicle.*

In 1917 the *Leaf-Chronicle* became a full member of the Associated Press. In 1924 a special Sunday edition was begun, replacing its Saturday edition. Not until April 4, 1983, did a Saturday edition reappear. During the Depression, in 1933, a banking holiday left the paper short of funds. The *Leaf-Chronicle* began paying its employees in script it printed itself which would be redeemed by merchants who advertised in the paper.

In 1940 the paper further expanded its scope by becoming affiliated with a number of weekly newspapers in Middle Tennesse as publisher. Currently the *Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle* prints local papers for four neighboring counties. Featuring many columns and special sections of national, state, and local interest, the *Leaf-Chronicle* serves the ever-growing demands of the expanding Montgomery County area. Published seven days a week, the paper gives adequate and appropriate distribution of information to its 18,000 daily and 21,700 Sunday readers.

A weekly, the *Montgomery County News,* has provided local information, advertising, and material of historical interest, as well as public notices, from 1958 to the present. In this manner it offers a review of events within a limited time frame. The *Courier,*

Collapse of the Masonic Building on August 12, 1949, at Third and Commerce streets with one casualty. This photograph was used in *Life* and other publications.

a publication geared to Fort Campbell news, is also widely read by the military and civilian population.

Despite inroads of radio and television, the printed word still conveys for all time a record of events, serving as an indispensible tool for research and reference. Such is the unique service of a local newspaper, whether available in the archives or on microfilm.

The Clarksville-Montgomery Public Library has on film an almost complete file of local newspapers dating from 1810 to the present. Although some issues are missing, history awaits the readers. Reels of these same issues are also available in the Austin Peay State University library and in the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville.

Education

Pioneers coming to the Cumberland country were educated people, as was indicated when only one "X" was used among the 256 signatures of those signing the Cumberland Compact of May 1780. These responsible citizens recognized the need for an educated posterity. Informal education in homes met immediate needs and "field" schools developed with the years. These field schools were primitive one-room schools situated in a farmer's field and attended by children living on the farm and possibly on a neighboring farm.

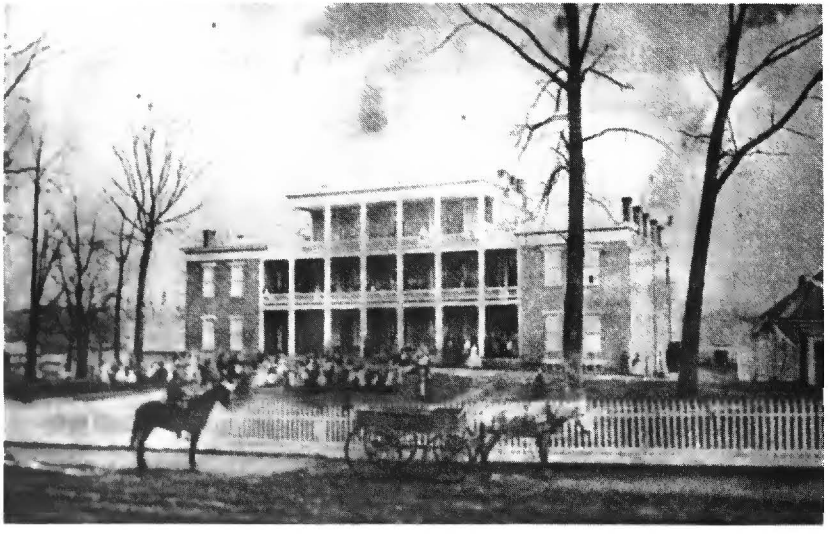
Private education flourished in town and country. As early as 1814 the rural Sparta Academy announced terms: Arts and Sciences, $25 per annum; Latin, Greek, English, French language, writing and arithmetic, $20. Throughout the rural districts such boarding schools grew. On February 16, 1818, an academy opened on Spring Creek about ten miles from Clarksville. Under the direction of Mr. Barry the academy offered mathematics, English, writing, Latin, Greek, and French within the $12.50 to $20 per year range.

Two years later John D. Tyler's new school opened on Spring Creek. Sessions were from January 26 to June 20 and from July 1 to December 20. The usual courses were offered and accom-

modations were available for six to eight boarding students who were to provide their own bed, bedding, and candles. Fees were $7.50 to $10 in addition to $35 for board per session.

Elsewhere in the county, Haydon E. Wells opened a school at Salem Meeting House in January of 1821. About six miles south of Clarksville it accommodated eight to ten boarding students and taught grammar, spelling, and arithmetic. The Female Boarding School, conducted by Mrs. Mary Jane R. Kellebrew, opened in the spring of 1821 in northern Montgomery County. Fees were $100 per annum and courses were planned to acquaint the young ladies with conversational ability when entertaining their husband's friends. They were knowledgeable in such courses as writing, arithmetic, the English language, practical geometry, geography, astronomy, ancient and modern history, drawing, painting, construction of maps, creation of artificial flowers, and skills in housewifely duties. They were expected to manage the family affairs as well as to train the house servants. The home reflected the cooperation of the husband and the wife. To serve another section of the county a Female School was opened by Mrs. Harrison seven miles west of Clarksville and six miles north of Palmyra. In 1822 this school offered instruction in painting, needlework, reading, grammar, geography, writing, and history.

While private schools for girls were well attended in rural areas, the Clarksville Female Academy, chartered in 1846, attracted boarding students from throughout the South. Parents concerned for unhealthful conditions in the malarial climate of many states enrolled their daughters in the Clarksville school after the former Allen Johnson residence was expanded to accommodate boarding students, as well as many local day pupils. Years later, after the reorganization of the system of free schools and an increase in the number of academies all over the South, the large expense of maintaining buildings caused a move to more limited facilities. Another building was constructed on Madison Street in the late 1880s for the area's local young ladies. After the joint high school offered services to rural students the



The Clarksville Female Academy operated from the 1840s to the 1880s on the south side of Madison Street between Fifth and Sixth streets. The building was removed and the lots sold in 1885.

building became the dormitory for those girls requiring accommodations in town.

Instruction in nonacademic subjects also was available. A dancing school, headed by Mr. J. Suder, formerly of Charleston, was held at the Clarksville Inn as early as 1821. Additional dancing schools were established through the years to help students "do away with that awkward diffidence which at times makes them appear rude." Vocal music was also offered to male and female students at various locations. Robert L. Newman, an internationally known artist of the time, returned to Clarksville in November of 1858 offering instruction in drawing "free of charge as long as my health and time will permit of it."

There is no evidence of there having been any public schools until 1806, at which time a compact with the federal government, the Cession Act, made provisions for public schools. The act required Tennessee to set apart 100,000 acres of land to sell in support of two colleges and a similar amount for establishing

one academy in each county. Such lands, however, were not available so funds were thereby limited.

Under the 1806 act Montgomery County leaders chose to incorporate the Rural Academy to be operated at a site on the eastern edge of town at the crest of the hill on Washington Street (later College Street). This site was to serve successive education institutions even to the present time, being a portion of the campus of Austin Peay State University.

In 1826, when there were only 27 counties in the state, funds were made available for the establishment of one academy in each county. Supplementary funds, however, were needed. Private contributions were used for buildings and additional services and these academies were maintained by tuition funds, thereby practically becoming private schools. Other academies were established by private donations from social, fraternal, and religious groups. Such academies, seminaries, and private schools constituted the pattern of education in Tennessee until 1873.

Following the Civil War, expanded public school facilities developed. No longer were classes held in church basements and in rented residences. Grades one through seven were available in 1877, but additional units were added from time to time until the twelfth grade was incorporated into the program in 1939.

Two brick buildings specifically for educational purposes were constructed in 1879. Howell School, a three-story brick building, served the white students while a similar two-story one, later named the Burt School, served the smaller black population. Each was on Franklin Street, Howell School opposite Fifth and the other opposite Tenth. A milestone in education was the construction in 1906–1907 of the joint high school for city and county whites, grades eight through eleven, while expansion of the black school was accomplished by annexes to the earlier building. Integration of the public school system was achieved in 1965.

There has been some sort of higher education in the county since its earliest days. In 1811 the Rural Academy became Mount Pleasant Academy, developing in 1825 into Clarksville Academy.

In 1848 the academy became a college upon transfer of administrative authority to the Masonic Lodge of Tennessee. Thereafter, the Masonic University and Montgomery Academy increased in faculty and services with greater emphasis upon ancient and modern languages.

During this period the "Castle," a turreted three-story building of Elizabethan style, was constructed in 1850. That year the college opened under the local lodge rather than the state lodge and the charter of 1851 incorporated it as Montgomery Masonic College. Unable to properly finance the institution, the property was transferred to the Presbyterian Synod of Tennessee, and in 1856 it was identified as Stewart College with greater emphasis placed upon courses in science.

A program of study was instituted to prepare the student for life as a professional man and for skills in conversation with those persons with whom he would come in contact in other fields. In 1872 every student took four years of Latin and Greek, three years of mathematics (algebra, geometry, trigonometry, calculus, and their applications in surveying, navigation, and analytic geometry), three years of science (physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology), two years of "Metaphysics" which included philosophy, psychology, ethics, logic, political economy, and "Evidences of Christianity," and finally one year of "ancient history and geography." Preparation for the medical and legal professions, as well as surveying, was extended beyond the classroom into apprenticeships with established practitioners.

From 1875 to 1925 Southwestern Presbyterian University occupied the now expanded grounds and buildings of Stewart College. Emphasis was upon arts and sciences and the school of theology. In 1917 women were admitted to the previously all male school. The limited number of male students, due to enlistment in the military service, made the inclusion of female students of the area most welcome.

The removal of Southwestern to Memphis in 1925 left the campus vacant until 1927 when the state of Tennessee acquired the grounds. Austin Peay Normal School opened its doors in 1929 as a two-year college for the training of teachers. The

Austin Peay

school was named to honor Austin Peay, a native of Kentucky but resident of Clarksville when elected to serve as Tennessee's governor for three successive terms, beginning in 1923.

The school expanded to offer the Bachelor of Science degree, conferring this degree first to graduates in 1939. In 1943 the name was changed to Austin Peay State College, and as the years passed additional degrees, the Bachelor of Arts and the Master of Arts in Education, were conferred upon qualified graduates.

During this period the face of the campus was changing as older building were razed and modern structures erected. Gone were the Castle building, Stewart-Waddel Hall, and as time passed the early dormitories, Robb and Calvin halls, would disappear. Among the last of Southwestern's structures to be razed were the President's residence and the Student Commons, which had been damaged by fire and was no longer needed. The school now occupies 74 buildings on more than 200 acres in Clarksville in addition to the University farm of 475 acres two miles north of the main campus.

The University is comprised of three colleges, Education and Human Service, Arts and Sciences, and the Business and Professional Programs, as well as the Graduate School. University status became effective in September of 1967, when the institution was authorized to offer additional degrees. Among these are the Master of Arts and the Master of Science (1967), the Master of Music Education (1969), the Master of Business Administration (1977), the Bachelor of Business Administration (1979), and the Bachelor of Science in Nursing in the same year. Two additional degrees were added in 1974, the Bachelor of Fine Arts and the Education Specialist.

A faculty of 194, a majority holding earned doctorates, offers instruction and challenge to more than 5000 students on the main campus and at additional facilities at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. As Montgomery County borders several Kentucky counties, students from these areas have access to superior instruction near their homes. Many commute daily to classes while others reside in the community and return home over free days and weekends.

Today private tuition instruction continues while the public school system has improved over the years. Tuition schools in the area today are the Clarksville Academy (1970), the Montgomery Christian Academy (1984), and the Bible Baptist Academy which exists in conjunction with the Clarksville Bible College, the only four-year Bible college in the area. Two other advanced level schools, the North Tennessee Bible Institute, incorporated in 1971, and the Academy of Orthodox Theology, are accredited.

Public education in Montgomery County has expanded its facilities and courses of study to meet the demands of current times. Under the Clarksville–Montgomery County Unified School System, 14,000 pupils are served by four high schools, three middle schools, and eleven elementary schools. An innovative "Adopt a School" program is in progress wherein businesses and industries adopt a specific school and provide leadership, funds, and appropriate services to that school.

The Montgomery County Vocational and Technical School

offers evening adult classes, as well as vocational instruction in conjunction with high school programs. A Tennessee Vocational Training Center, for the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped individuals, is also located in Clarksville. Adult basic education programs are offered to adults who have less than 12 years of formal education. This program provides instruction in basic skills and preparation for the GED test. An educated citizenry is a prerequisite to a prosperous and expanding community such as Montgomery County.

The Medical Experience

Beset by illnesses and accidental injuries settlers along the Warioto sought relief through medications made from the roots, bark, sap, leaves, and fruit of native plants, and from herbs brought from their earlier homes in the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia. Experience had taught the value of the minerals of the earth and the tallow, greases, and unguents of animals. Trial and error as well as experience indicated the type of needed treatment.

Scalping was an ever-present fear upon the frontier. Acccomplished in two minutes by the sharp scalping knife of steel, it left the victim maimed and bleeding, subject to death from infection if he survived the initial attack. Sometimes only the scalp-lock, three to four inches in diameter, was lifted, but at other times the entire head was skinned resulting in immediate death from excessive bleeding. Many of those who lost the scalp-lock survived, despite the agony, fear, shock, and pain, because of the skill and determination of a friend or loved one.

In the Indian wars a treatment for scalping had been devised which James Robertson of Davidson County had learned from Dr. Patrick Vance during earlier campaigns. Shallow pits were made in the skull in order to create a new flesh covering for the exposed bone. A flat, pointed, straight awl proved to be the best instructment for tapping the skull, as the skull was thick and sometimes difficult to penetrate. The awl was tapped gently until the outer covering of the skull was penetrated and a reddish

fluid exuded. Borings were spaced at inch intervals and other points were penetrated at intermediate sections once the reddish substance had risen in the original pits. The exposed skull was soon covered with this gelatinous substance and, after a period of two years, by a skinlike tissue devoid of hair follicles. The period of infection was an exceedingly dangerous time, and only by loving and careful attention did a victim survive. Rebecca Sevier's recovery from scalping November 11, 1794, was one of the most notable cases in the Tennessee chronicles.

Infant mortality was high in the second summer of life as digestive complaints led to the deaths of many recently weaned children. The life expectancy of adults was limited, with accidents and disease taking a heavy toll.

Clarksville, as one of the three towns (Palmyra, Clarksville, and Nashville) on the Cumberland River in 1797, was fortunate in attracting physicians trained in Philadelphia and in Lexington, Kentucky. As transportation improved needed medical supplies became more readily available.

Newspapers announced the arrival, departure, partnerships, and deaths of early physicians. Dr. Maxwell Sharp, who had been in the area in 1806, moved away, but upon recovery of his health returned in August of 1810. Dr. R. F. Slaughter announced plans to practice medicine at his shop adjoining Messrs. Reynolds and McCarland "on the hill." On December 15, 1814, Dr. Anthony Foster appealed for payment of accounts, though he would serve the sick whenever needed. Peter H. Cole also appealed for payment so that he might buy medicines and continue his practice.

The *Weekly Chronicle* of 1818 reported the death of Dr. Samuel A. Kittrell and the available services of Dr. H. Robinson. In April Dr. Bowling, whose particular interest was children's diseases, and Dr. Brodie were to be found at Maj. Charles Bailey's Inn. In May they formed a partnership. In July of 1819 the *Gazette* reported the arrival of Dr. Robert E. Neblett of Virginia, and in November of that year Dr. Bowling and Dr. Tunstall became partners. The *Tennessee Watchman* of November 1819 records the presence of W. H. Drane, William R. Harmer, Hosea C. Miller,

and Josiah Neblett, local physicians. Robert McClure, M.D., died on September 20, 1823.

Prior to 1823 Dr. Morgan Brown was at Palmyra where his interests in the iron industry did not deter his serving mankind. Company physicians were later employed in such districts, with Dr. Joshua Cobb serving the Cumberland Iron Works which operated three furnaces in Stewart County. Many of the iron industrialists were from Pennsylvania and their company physicians were likewise from that region.

As the river trade grew and commercial interests developed, the inflow of medical professionals increased. The census of 1850 shows that there were 54 practicing physicians in the county with ages ranging from 21 to 64 years. Although the majority were born in Tennessee, several other states are listed as birth places. There were also four Tennessee-born medical students at this time.

The Tennessee State Medical Society, founded January 9, 1830, included among its 154 charter members a number of physicians from Montgomery County. Among those joining shortly thereafter were C. M. Banks, Lee Cunningham, J. T. Dabney, Jeptha Dudley, R. J. McFall, J. Neblett, G. H. Parish, H. N. Whitaker, and Daniel F. Wright.

Dentistry as a separate profession was late in arriving in the county. Prior to 1850, Dr. A. M. Gilliam had an office on Washington Street while Dr. W. J. Castner maintained an office on Franklin Street. Dr. Castner trained a number of excellent practitioners, including Dr. T. E. Cabaniss of New Providence. Another dentist in Clarksville in 1858 was Dr. W. H. P. Jones.

The primitive methods of tooth extraction had improved as well as treatment of gum and tooth ailments. The drawing of a piece of floss silk or waxed linen between teeth to remove food particles was practiced. An excellent mouth wash was made of one fluid ounce each of tincture of myrrh, Peruvian bark, and gentian root added to one fluid drachm of acqua ammonia and a half-pint of pure water. This was used with a brush after each meal. Toothaches were treated with a solution of powdered alum mixed with nitric ether or gum copal dissolved in chloroform.

Prepared toothpaste and powder were available in drugstores by 1858.

Medical supplies were part of the general store's stock in the early days, but by 1836 the drugstore was listed among the taxed businesses in Clarksville. Perhaps the earliest physician-associated drug outlet in the city was that of Dr. M. Rowley near the northwest end of the Square circa 1820. In 1858 there were three drugstores in town; Thomas & Brothers, McCauley & Bell, and W. O. Vance. These stores handled a variety of supplies such as paints, glass, books, and stationery, as well as drugs and medicines. W. O. Vance announced in the January 15, 1858, *Chronicle* "no one in the store will be allowed to put them [prescriptions] up but myself." By ringing a bell attached to the front door one might arouse him "at any hour of the night."

As the Civil War loomed, hundreds of volunteers were trained in camps throughout the county. Many of these men had never been exposed to childhood diseases and measles, along with pneumonia, developed in the camps. The Stewart College dormitory, Robb Hall, served as a hospital for these patients. The Female Academy, a larger and better location, was designated by the state legislature as a Confederate Hospital during the early days of the war. Dr. W. D. Lyle was administrator. In January of 1862 when the number of patients rose to 250, Robb Hall was again pressed into service as a second hospital. Following the surrender of Clarksville to Federal forces in February of 1862 the Union wounded and ill were housed in both buildings.

The Montgomery County Medical Society was organized in January of 1873 with Dr. D. F. Wright as president and Dr. B. W. Ussery as vice-president. Dr. B. N. Herring's office was used as a meeting place. Local dentists, H. M. Acree and H. E. Beach, were members of the Tennessee Dental Association incorporated in February of 1869. Dr. Beach served as president of the state association, being elected in 1877 and in 1886, and was editor of the *Archives of Dentistry*.

Years passed after the Civil War without a critical need for a hospital. Clinics were established and some physicians expanded their office space to accommodate a patient following surgery.

Dr. R. T. Burt's Home Infirmary, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In December of 1896 Bishop Charles Todd Quintard dedicated the Ross-Brandau Sanitarium in the Ross home in New Providence. Operating tables and apparatus had been received from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fee, graduate nurses from Battle Creek, Michigan, opened a hospital in their home in Clarksville in February of 1912.

Dr. Robert T. Burt, son of an ex-slave, arrived in Clarksville from Mississippi in 1902. He purchased property on Current Street in 1904 and opened the Home Infirmary, a hospital for blacks. The Home Infirmary remained in continuous service until 1947 when Dr. Burt fell twice, breaking both hips. His death occurred in 1954.

The need for adequate hospital facilities in Clarksville grew. The Turnley home on Madison Street was purchased for this purpose in January 1916 and the Barbara-Louise Hospital opened in February of 1916 under the direction of Claire Brooks as supervisor of nurses. Originally named for Brooks'

mother, the hospital was renamed the Clarksville Hospital in May of 1918. In May of 1917 Irene Johnson became the supervisor of nursing and promoted a training school for five nurses in the autumn of 1917. In 1919 the former M. C. Northington residence, next door to the hospital, was purchased as a nurses' home. Affiliation with St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville led to the R. N. degree for local trainees. A Ladies Auxiliary with Mrs. J. E. Elder as president was organized at this time. The annual report of May 1919 indicates that a total of 373 cases, the majority of them surgical, were handled at the hospital.

A need for expanded services and facilities led to the purchase of property on North Second Street in the mid-1920s. Extensive remodeling was necessary in the late 1920s, and the Edith Pettus Memorial Nurses Home was constructed in 1929.

In 1954 a final move was made to the Clarksville Memorial Hospital on Nashville Highway near the eastern edge of the city. The structure of 1954 has greatly changed, providing appropriate and adequate services in a four-story central building with attached auxiliary units. The 239-bed hospital is staffed by a professional corps of surgeons, nurses, and attendants who provide the public of several nearby counties with skilled assistance at all times. Professional care is available from specialists in every field, with scores of surgeons, physicians, dentists, and those in allied health care professions able to meet every need and emergency.

The hospital at nearby Fort Campbell, Kentucky, serves active duty military personnel and retired military families. The recently constructed Florence A. Blanchfield Army Community Hospital at Fort Campbell was dedicated September 17, 1982. This $43 million hospital is the first Army care facility named in honor of a woman. The late Colonel Blanchfield served as chief of Army Nurses Corps from 1943 until 1947 and was the first woman to receive a regular U. S. Army commission. This well-staffed four-building hospital complex provides the best health care possible. Helicopters from Fort Campbell transport local civilian patients to hospitals in Nashville or elsewhere when specialized emergency treatment is required.

The Harriet Cohn Mental Health Center in Clarksville serves the mental health needs of seven counties: Montgomery, Dickson, Cheatham, Houston, Humphreys, Robertson, and Stewart. Services include in-patient treatment at Clarksville Memorial Hospital and Middle Tennessee Mental Health Institute; out-patient treatment for individuals, groups, and families; around-the-clock emergency services for crisis situations; and a partial hospitalization program for both crisis and chronic clients. Consultation and education services are also provided for private and community agencies, schools, law enforcement agencies, churches, industry, and public health departments. The staff includes board-eligible psychiatrists, licensed psychologists, psychiatric social workers, a play therapist, alcohol and drug counselors, marriage counselors, among others.

All residents of Montgomery and the surrounding counties have access to a public health center. A mobile clinic visits outlying areas of the county and a public health nurse visits area schools. Services include chronic illness screening and referral, immunizations, family planning, nutritional counseling, and child abuse prevention. The Cumberland Dialysis Center, with a current capacity to assist 24 patients, can also be found in Clarksville.

Religion

The large family Bibles brought from Virginia or the Carolinas by the frontier settlers were sources of inspiration and consolation. Parents read from the pages and offered moral training for the young. Memorized verses were a basic part of education, teaching children to accept with faith and fortitude the adversities of the frontier. A philosophy of faith in God and the interdependence of men led to the fulfillment of the precepts that one is his brother's keeper and that one should do unto others as he would be done by.

As early as January 19, 1820, the American Bible Society announced in the Clarksville *Gazette* that upon application to Thomas Wallace of Lexington, Kentucky, the 69¢ edition of the

Bible was available to local societies. Not until 1856 were Bibles published south of the Ohio River and these were printed in Nashville.

From the primitive days when baptismal and burial services were delayed until a traveling minister appeared and marriages were performed in civil ceremony by justices of the peace, there was slow progress in obtaining the permanent services of a minister in the community. Compensation for such services was quite limited, due to the frugality of the listeners and a reluctance to encourage the pastor's dependence upon the generosity of his audience. Ministers were expected to earn their living by other means of daily toil.

Ministers were counselors and consolers. People in need sought advice and counsel and those beset by doubt and fear required the minister's patience and understanding. So it was that neighbors congregated to hear Elder Reuben Ross explain the strange murmurings within the earth which quivered and trembled during months of earthquakes in 1811–1812. It was a time of fear as a great comet was observed and the northern lights were especially active.

Early newspapers of 1819 announced the planned arrival of visiting ministers. Delayed funeral services, weeks and months after burials, were times for community gatherings of family and neighbors. A Methodist circuit rider, the Reverend Jeremiah W. Cullom, journeyed along his circuit in Montgomery and adjoining counties. His records of delayed baptismals and funeral services provide an insight into the significance of each day's journey.

In the rural communities the Methodist and Baptist churches found many adherents, and their conferences and meetings of associated leaders led to a concentration of common interests and the spread of these congregations. Slaves attending with their masters or holding separate services on the farm likewise adopted the precepts of these church groups.

Early records and church minutes graphically depict religious activities in rural areas. More formal congregations were organized early in the 1800s within the town of Clarksville. These meetings were generally held in the courthouse or in resi-

dences. However, the Methodist quarterly meeting, held at the Methodist Meeting House on the hillside below the public square in May of 1823, indicates a building suitable for worship had been erected in the town.

Individuals of the Methodist denomination moved into the area at an early date. From an organization known as a "society" prior to 1800 they progressed to the class of "circuit" and thence to the designation of Clarksville Station.

The early log meeting house became inadequate to house the worshippers who built the first brick church in Clarksville at the corner of Main and Poplar (now Fourth) streets in 1831. The first sermon was preached there in 1833 by Dr. John B. McFerrin, a minister of renown. Enjoying a great growth in membership, the Methodists moved into two subsequent buildings. A structure at Franklin and Fifth streets was occupied in 1842 and the current house of worship at the corner of Hiter and Madison was their third brick meeting place.

The Methodist congregation laid the cornerstone for the present $40,000 structure on September 8, 1882. Though Gothic in design, it is ornamented by Corinthian columns at the sides of the entrance and by tower windows. Brickwork, complemented by cut stone, leads to the massive roof supported by iron bridge trusses manufactured by the Pittsburgh Bridge Company. Two towers, 145 and 120 feet respectively, soar above.

The floor of the main auditorium is slightly elevated at the rear providing comfort to the 500 to 600 communicants assembled for services. This building, like the Presbyterian and Baptist houses of worship, has a gallery to accommodate overflow audiences. A chapel and an educational building have been added to the original plan to serve the ever growing needs of today's congregation.

Among Baptist churches in the area, the Spring Creek congregation, founded in 1808, has the longest continuous history. A simple log house served early worshippers. The following year a call was given to Elder Reuben Ross, who accepted the invitation in 1810 and served for about 29 years, also meeting with other congegations from time to time. His visits to Clarksville

consisted of preaching at the courthouse and in private homes. By 1811 the Baptists in Clarksville had sufficient numbers to organize a church and no longer be a branch of the Spring Creek church. Elder Ross visited the Clarksville congregation on a monthly schedule.

A building for worship which served for many years was erected at the northwest corner of Commerce and Third streets. Meetings were restricted and regulated to conform to the authority of Federal forces during the years of occupation, 1862–1865. In 1867 a new location was found and a stately building with a central spire was built at Madison and Fifth streets. This building served the worshippers until it was razed and the present building of Alabama stone was dedicated December 20, 1917. With additional expansion, the facilities serve an ever-growing membership.

The first Presbyterian church, organized by 14 people from different Presbyterian churches in other communities, dates from May 25, 1822. The Reverend Lyman Whitney of the Connecticut Missionary Society acted as moderator for the meeting. Continuing to meet in the courthouse, private homes, and the Masonic Hall, the congregation grew.

The first church was constructed at the northwest corner of Third and Main streets in 1839–1840 and continued to serve until plans were made for a more impressive building to be constructed on the same site. The cornerstone of the present building was laid May 19, 1876, and the $43,000 structure was dedicated May 26, 1878 by the Reverend B. M. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans.

Constructed of pressed brick with stone trim, it was heated by a furnace and supplied with gas for lighting. Power for the $3500 organ, designed by the local organist Professor Caldwell, was furnished by water motor. The beautifully toned 2790-pound bell was manufactured by Messrs. Vandusen & Company. Over the years the congregation has made additional facilities available for the chapel and educational services.

The first Episcopal service known to have been held in Clarksville was conducted in the courthouse on the public

square. In 1828 the Right Reverend William Meade, recently appointed Bishop of Virginia, preached to assembled worshipers while on a missionary tour of Kentucky and Tennessee. The congregation was formally organized on June 21, 1832, in the Masonic Temple on Franklin Street.

After purchasing property on Franklin Street, adjoining the Masonic Hall, the foundation of a church was laid September 11, 1834. Great was the distress of the congregation when the walls of the new church, yet unfinished, were declared unsafe and the structure dismantled. A second building on the same site was consecrated June 23, 1838. This served the parishioners until final services were held on April 15, 1875.

The third house of worship at the site cost approximately $40,000. It was built of native limestone from quarries down river from New Providence. The soft grey, ranged rock masonry was trimmed with stone from Bowling Green, Kentucky, fifty miles distant. Prior to the consecration of the church on December 1, 1881, interest turned to the purchase of an organ displayed at the Philadelphia World's Fair, and shortly thereafter, the organ was installed in the local church. Pipe organs supplied music for each of the churches designed at the time.

The first Roman Catholic Mass was held in a private home in 1839 when Father Aloysius Orengo, O.P., visited the Clarksville community. A while later a lot was purchased on the south side of Washington Street (now College) east of Fourth. The cornerstone was laid on June 14, 1844, and the building dedicated December 8, 1844, by the Most Reverend Richard Pius Miles, D.D., of Nashville. The first resident priest was the Reverend Father Schacht.

Plans were made for the construction of a new building on Franklin Street west of Seventh Street. Cornerstone laying ceremonies were on August 12, 1880, and within the year the Gothic structure with central spire, designed by the architect C. G. Rosenplanter of Louisville, was completed. This was the first of several buildings in Clarksville in the early 1880s to be designed by Rosenplanter. The building was of brick but in later

years it was surfaced with stucco or plaster marked in rectangles to resemble stone.

Unlike the dominant church bodies, whose roots were in the European tradition, there were two congregations which were born on the American frontier. One of these, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1810 and soon accepted as part of the Anderson Presbytery. The existing McAdoo Presbyterian Church had been an Old School Presbyterian Church as early as 1807–1808.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Clarksville did not, however, build its own house of worship. When the Methodist church building at the corner of Main and Poplar (Fourth) streets was for sale in 1841 the congregation chose to purchase that building. When the Methodist church on Franklin Street was sold in the 1880s, the Cumberland Presbyterians again followed them into that building. The congregation continued to worship at this location until 1958 when the building was sold and a new building of modern style with Gothic aspects was incorporated with a former residence at the corner of Golf Club Lane and Madison Street

The First Christian Church was the other denomination born on the frontier. It was organized in December of 1842 by 12 individuals who resolved to take the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice. Congregations with this concept were growing in numbers throughout Kentucky and Tennessee at this time. The local group met every Lord's day for worship at the courthouse, the Masonic Hall, or in the home of a member. The congregation was visited occasionally by outstanding preachers and evangelists, one of whom was Alexander Campbell, leader of the Restoration movement in the nineteenth century.

In 1849 the lot at the northeast corner of Third and Madison streets was purchased and a brick church was constructed in 1851. During the Federal occupation of the city a boys' school was conducted there by Mr. Blain. A lot at the corner of Academy Avenue and Madison Street was bought at an early date for the construction of a larger building to meet the needs of an expanding congregation. The cornerstone of this structure was

laid on October 10, 1921, and the building has been occupied ever since. Additional areas have been provided for educational facilities.

Following the Civil War various denominations sponsored units for black believers. Although some individuals maintained membership in the congregation to which they had previously belonged, others chose to depart.

The Presbyterian Mission of 1884, first located on Main Street, was transferred to Poston Street, then to Spring Street, and thereafter abandoned for lack of interest. A church on Main Street, sponsored by the First Christian Church, followed a similar pattern. This property in later years was sold to the Church of Christ; however, it has long since been razed.

More successful were the churches established by ex-slaves, their friends, and contributing organizations. As was true in the rural areas the Methodist and Baptist faiths were the most eagerly accepted, many of their members having moved into town from their rural homes.

On Franklin Street three Methodist congregations were established: St. Peter's A.M.E. (1866), Wesley's Chapel C.M.E. (1867), and St. Paul's A.M.E. (1868). African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) and Colored Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) differ somewhat from each other in their organization. Wesley's Chapel no longer has services at the Franklin Street site as the building was badly damaged in a storm in 1976 and the congregation later purchased property from another congregation on Washington Street. St. Peter's church follows the architectural pattern of the 1880s, with a spire, bell tower, and at one time an organ which was pumped by manpower.

The Baptist congregations organized shortly after the Civil War were St. John's (1870), Fifth Ward (1871), and Mt. Olive (1889). As needs have dictated, some changes in locations have occurred, while other buildings have been expanded, and additional congregations have located at different sites within the city. In many instances the former name has been maintained and the traditions and heritage cherished. Throughout the county, these two denominations, Methodist and Baptist, have

flourished with active congregations concerned with community affairs.

During the last century, many new denominations and affiliations have entered the county. As branches of the older established congregations continued to extend into new territories, the evidence of a religious community is confirmed.

Community Service

Church responsibility in the early days was not directed toward the care of the indigent, widows, and orphans. These people were wards of the court, which provided for and protected them. Executors of wills were responsible for the appropriation of funds to meet the needs of the widow and minor children. Guardianship of such children was also a function of the court with such guardianship being assigned to the mother, other relatives, or friends. Administrators of estates were involved in similar decision making. Fatherless minors were frequently assigned to different responsible citizens as apprentices. This often caused children to be placed in separate homes.

Such was the case of the Murphy children in the early part of the nineteenth century. Patrick Murphy, six years old, was apprenticed to Hugh McClure until he became 21 years of age. McClure contracted to provide for the youth's welfare and "to instruct said apprentice in the Art, Trade, and Myestry (sic) of a Merchant." His instruction was to include reading, writing, and arithmetic "as far as the rule of practice." William Murphy was apprenticed to George Oldham as a farmer. His arithmetic was to be to "the rule of three" while Margaret Murphy, apprenticed to Thomas Keefe until the age of 18, was to be trained as a seamstress. Such apprentices would, with proper training, become self-supporting.

Care was provided the aged and indigent by the court's paying board and lodging expenses to caretakers in their homes. In later years, the "poor farm" became a haven for such unfortunate persons along with the insane.

More humane treatment is now provided through proper

housing and care in the County Home with county funds applied toward the welfare of the blind and others in need. Supplemented with other government appropriations, such modern care provides for these less fortunate citizens.

Fraternal orders have also served the needs of the families of their deceased members. Among the early organizations were the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Masonic Order in Clarksville was first chartered as Free and Accepted Masons #89 in 1819. The Tannyhill Lodge #116 was organized in 1846 and the Clarksville Council #4 was established in October 1847. During this period the Royal Arch Masons #3 was activated. As the years passed additional Masonic activities included the Eastern Star Chapter #202 which first met December 2, 1919, and the Shrine Club which has been active since its first dinner meeting in June of 1923.

The Pythagoras Lodge, I.O.O.F., was chartered January 28, 1847, the Young Encampment on March 22, 1869, and the Whitfield Rebecka Lodge on October 17, 1894. These and other groups have provided philanthropic services through the years.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, through establishment of a home for widows and orphans in October of 1899, had a considerable impact upon the local community. The Pythagoras Lodge purchased the Stephen Pettus home in New Providence and remodeled it to meet the needs of the institution. Within a few years additional property bought from John K. Smith was converted into a hospital building, while a school building was constructed and more dormitory space was provided. Farming, gardening, and dairying occupied the time and skills of the young people. Educational facilities were provided until the high school years when students were transported to classes at Clarksville High school.

Religious needs were met through services at local churches in the New Providence and Clarksville area. Many older residents of the home lived to their last days in this environment of love and concern and were interred in the Home Cemetery. The property was sold in 1952 when there was no longer a need for

such an institution, but the Home Cemetery is cared for by local lodge members.

Additional services have been rendered in chosen fields by other fraternal organizations. Among these in more recent years are the Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, Lions Club, and Woodmen of the World. Many local services are supported by the United Givers Fund, geared to meet current local needs.

Prompted by a sense of Christian obligation to the living and the dead, the Tennessee Orphan Society was incorporated March 11, 1867, by six concerned women. Eight men, however, were sought as trustees to purchase a large mansion for the orphanage. For $25,000 they purchased the Thomas Munford mansion, high above the Red River on the Russellville Pike. The society was organized to care for and to educate the children of Confederate soldiers "that fell fighting for the cause that was so dear to us all." The spacious residence became home for orphaned children and a few mothers who were employed for services needed in the daily operation.

Here the orphaned children were cared for by volunteer subscriptions from more than a score of auxiliary societies and by concerned individuals from New York to California. Dr. D. F. Wright donated his professional services, merchants supplied food and clothing, and produce came from friends in the country. Moral and religious training was considered as important as education. In the course of a few years, until the growth of the young people ended the need for such an institution, almost a hundred children were sheltered from destitution and disease.

When the orphanage was no longer needed, the property was sold, but the funds reverted to the state through a legal misadventure. The women were distressed as they had planned to use the funds for a lasting monument to the Confederate dead.

Undiscouraged, they began a drive for funds. Proceeds from all kinds of benefits and sales were supplemented by donations from Forbes' Bivouac, an association of Confederate veterans (1888), by the Hook and Ladder Company of fire fighters, and by concerned individuals. Through the combined efforts of ladies, gentlemen, veterans, and youth the monument funds were

made available. The Memorial Association, organized in 1889, let the contract for the $75,000 monument in 1892, and the unveling was October 25, 1893.

The Vermont granite monument is topped with a bronze figure of a Confederate infantryman. Two granite figures below represent the cavalryman and the artilleryman. Each figure was modeled from a photograph of a Clarksville volunteer: infantryman W. R. Bringhurst, cavalryman Clay Stacker, and artilleryman Charles H. Bailey. This enduring memorial to the Confederate dead stands in its gloried height in Greenwood Cemetery at Clarksville.

Other Confederate dead were not neglected or forgotten. Shortly after the war, the remains of unidentified soldiers were found near the Female Academy on Madison Street and removed for burial in the City Cemetery (Riverview Cemetery). On February 12, 1897, the cave-in of an embankment south of the railroad at the rear of the academy revealed bones of additional unidentified soldiers. These men had apparently died in the earlier academy building, used in 1861–1862 as the Confederate hospital and later by the Federals. Whether they were Federal or Confederate, it mattered not, for all deserved Christian burial. These remains were reinterred with their comrades, and the site was marked by a monument erected by Forbes Bivouac Confederate Veterans.

Christian burial was held in many rural sections in God's acre near the local church. Family cemeteries were established on many farms where care was devoted to maintaining the grounds. Slabs of limestone marked some graves, carved markers others, while some bore no identification.

In Clarksville prior to 1805 burials were in a plot held by James Huling. This was the land in which Valentine Sevier was buried following his death on February 23, 1800. At that time the Sevier family owned the property. On June 7, 1805, the deed was transferred for $12 to James Elder and Hugh Bell and the one acre "about 600 yards from the junction of Red River and Cumberland...known as the public Burying Ground adjacent to the town of Clarksville" was permanently established as

the City Cemetery. As the years passed the cemetery expanded, allowing for burials to the present day.

The old Trinity Church Cemetery, four acres between Franklin and Main streets opposite Tenth Street, had been kept in good condition following its purchase in 1840 from John H. Poston. Once all lots were sold and no further income was available expansion was impossible, as buildings had been erected on adjoining properties. During the war, fencing and many monuments and headstones were destroyed or defaced. As a result, Trinity Church arranged with George Cook to move all remains and existing stones to Greenwood Cemetery, deeding the cleared land to Mr. Cook for his services.

Greenwood Cemetery Company was incorporated January 28, 1869, by seven concerned citizens. Some years later, on July 29, 1872, land on Old Charlotte Pike was purchased and Benjamin Groves of Louisville was employed to lay off avenues and cross-alleys for easy access to all lots. The beauty of the natural plantings and landscaping is a tribute to his skill. On June 21, 1872, dedication services were held. Many persons, buried in older, unfit burial grounds were moved to the new cemetery offering spacious lots and perpetual care. Near Greenwood are burial grounds for blacks. While cemeteries are no longer segregated along racial lines, most citizens prefer burial in their traditional locations.

Memorial stones in the older cemeteries are often works of art depicting many changes over almost two hundred years. Among the older graves are flat stones covering the entire grave, which permitted lengthy biographical sketches and tributes to the deceased. Simple stones without inscription, elaborately carved Italian marble in the Victorian taste, and heavy granite markers rise above the sod, while ground-level markers have been used most recently.

Personalities in Arts and Sports

Individuals, as well as events, leave an impression upon a community. Such an impression may reach far beyond the com-

munity itself, influencing the fields of music, literature, and the dramatic and creative arts.

Musicians, including concert pianists, harpists, violinists, and vocalists, connected with Montgomery County have received wide acclaim. Two distinguished blacks have contributed to music on an international scale. Born and reared in Clarksville, Clarence Cameron White (1879–1960) won fame as a violinist and composer. One of his best known compositions is "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen." Roland Hayes (1887–1976), tenor, gave his first concert in Clarksville while he worked in a tobacco factory to supplement his tuition fees at Fisk University, Nashville. This performance at St. John's Church was arranged by Dr. Robert T. Burt and others. Admission was 10¢ and 15¢. One of the first blacks to achieve international stardom, Hayes gave command performances in England and Spain in 1916, 1921, and 1925. He also toured the world extensively during his career.

The German-born organist, Ferdinand Lust, composed an accompaniment for "My Rosary." A tribute to Miss Rosa Whitfield, a Clarksville belle, his efforts were rewarded when she sang his original number at the Monday Evening Music Club in January of 1900. Other composers in the early an mid-1900s include Bryan Dority who composed the "Alma Mater" for the local high school. Beasley Smith and Francis Craig were very active in the era of the big dance bands as composers and band leaders. Their contributions in the field of popular music were significant.

Other citizens expressed themselves in oratory or in verse, with educational institutions encouraging such skills. Verse of varied worth was found in newspapers and in book form. One volume, in particular, is truly local in character. *Poems Dear to the Heart* was an outpouring of sentiment by Mrs. S. E. W. Pitt. This little volume of verse illuminates persons, places, and events of the early twentieth century in Clarksville.

Much earlier, in 1865, the immortal lines of "The Conquered Banner" were written by Father Abram Ryan while boarding in the Conroy home on Commerce Street. Correspondence be-

tween members of the Conroy family and Father Ryan and other memorabilia of that friendship are treasured by members of the Conroy family.

R. W. Thomas, journalist and publisher, was the author of the novel *The Young Colonel,* published in 1860. This historical work set in England in the reign of Edward II reflected local enthusiasm for the popular works of Sir Walter Scott and other British writers.

In succeeding years, other local authors found wider distribution for their labors. Among these was Judge C. W. Tyler, author of *The Scout* (1912), a tribute to the Confederate hero Sam Davis, and other works. Martha McCulloch Williams, a prolific writer of serials and short stories, and Hallie Ermine Rives, acclaimed by foreign nations for her sympathetic interpretation of their cultural patterns, were contemporaries of "Dorothy Dix" (Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer, 1861–1951), noted columnist. Also during the twentieth century, the works of Carolyn Gordon, Evelyn Scott ("Elsie Dunn"), Allen Tate, and Robert Penn Warren have attracted an international following. Symbolism and philosophy vie with plot and structure in these more recent literary productions.

Evelyn Scott, born in Clarksville in 1893, produced novels, verse, and juvenile works. Some of her more well known books include *The Narrow House* (1921), *The Golden Door* (1927), and *The Wave* (1929).

Carolyn Gordon, born in 1895 in Todd County, Kentucky, moved to Clarksville at an early age. Her father conducted a classical school in Clarksville where she received her early education. A Guggenheim Fellow, Gordon married Allen Tate, poet and critic. Two of Gordon's critically acclaimed novels include *Penhally* (1931) and *None Shall Look Back* (1937), which deals with Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Allen Tate (1899–1979) helped found "The Fugitives," a group of Southern writers and political theorists who hoped to rescue the American South from industrialization and to reconstitute its culture. Tate's works include biographies of "Stonewall" Jackson, Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee. He is best known

for his poetry, including "Ode to the Confederate Dead" (1928), and his criticism, especially *Reactionary Essays* (1936), *On the Limits of Poetry* (1948), and *The Forlorn Demon* (1953). For much of their married life Gordon and Tate lived on a farm overlooking the Cumberland River.

Robert Penn Warren was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1905. He commuted by train from his home in Guthrie, Kentucky, to Clarksville to attend high school until he enrolled at Vanderbilt University in 1921 when he was 16. By far the best known of Warren's works is *All the King's Men* (1946), the story of Louisiana's Huey Long. The novel won the Pulitzer Prize in 1947 and a move of the work later won an Academy Award. In addition to writing, Warren edited both the *Southern Review* and *Kenyon Review.*

Textbooks and history, biography and autobiography, philosophy and religious material, factual prose and juvenile fiction, all bear witness to the proficiency of local writers. The greatest contribution to local folklore were volumes dealing with the Bell Witch, written by Martin V. Ingram and by Harriet Parks Miller.

Among local dramatists was the Reverend Dr. Arthur Whittle, author of the 1934 pageant "Through the Mist of the Years," commemorating the sesquicentennial of the founding of Clarksville in 1784. This multiple-act pageant was performed on an outdoor stage 60 feet long and 40 feet deep with a 30-foot opening. It had a cast of scores of persons and involved many more citizens in the staging and other allied activities.

Some students educated at Southwestern Presbyterian University and at Austin Peay State University have proved to be prolific writers, contributing to professional journals as well as publishing material in other forms. Scores of volumes of prose and poetry, as well as books of literary value and of scientific content have been the work of faculty members of the two universities. This demonstration of talent reflects the nature of the individual and an environment conducive to creative work.

Local dramatic talent has been rewarded by stage, screen, radio, and television contracts. From the days of the silent mov-

ies to the present many individuals have contributed to this art. Among such talented persons were Jack Frost; Dorothy Jordan; Iris Mabry; Gilbert Stalls; Frank Sutton; Charles Boillin Watts, the veteran and versatile character actor of stage and screen; Sara Wilee; and Helen Wood.

Jack Brickhouse, noted sports announcer, has continued in that capacity for years in radio and television. He was a long-time fixture in the Chicago Cubs pressbox. Other men from this area are currently employed in the television industry in ever-growing numbers and activities.

The visual arts of painting and sculpture have been represented by several local persons. Robert Loftin Newman, born in Virginia, moved with members of his family to Clarksville in 1839. His talent in the field of oil painting was recognized at an early age. Studies in this country and abroad led to a quality of work currently displayed in many art galleries throughout the nation. Of international recognition, his final years were spent in New York where he died in 1912. His remains were cremated and burial followed in Riverview Cemetery in Clarksville. John Russell Cross (1899–1964), a native of Clarskville and a nationally recognized editorial cartoonist, is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Clarksville.

A professional illustrator of juvenile books and related items in current production is Bettye Beach also a native of Clarksville. A number of local citizens, some on the staff of Austin Peay State University, are well known as artists in many fields. They include muralists, sculptors, and artists in oil painting and other media.

While creativity is displayed in many forms of art, the same discipline is evident in those who prefer to enter into the arena of sports. Such persons are known in local sports circles as well as in the national and international realms.

Wilma Rudolph, born in 1940 in St. Bethlehem, won a bronze medal in the Olympics in Melbourne, Australia, in 1956. Becoming the outstanding woman in track competition in the 1960 Rome Olympics, she won three gold medals, the first American woman to do so. The 20th of 22 children, she suffered

Wilma Rudolph as a Burt High School student-athlete.

from polio and was forced to walk with a leg brace until the age of nine.

Men in baseball and golf have also achieved national recognition. Horace Lisenbee, born in 1898 in Clarksville, was a major league pitcher for eight seasons in the 1920s and 1930s. He played for teams in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. Mason Rudolph of Clarksville became a professional golfer in 1958. Born in 1934, Rudolph was voted *Golf Digest* Rookie of the Year in 1959. He won a number of major tournaments in the 1960s and 1970s.

Properties on the National Register of Historic Places

The deeds of men are often remembered by the written word; however, the social and economic development of a community may be revealed in the structures which remain for generations to view. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 codified the concept of an active register of historic American properties. Broad in scope, the properties on the Register represent all facets of American history and present-day life. Sites are considered for their historical, architectural, and/or cultural merits. Recognition is obtained through detailed reports regarding the architectural and historic significance of the site. Supervised by the National Parks Service of the Department of the Interior, these properties warrant preservation by their current owners. Montgomery County is blessed with many such recognized structures. They include residences, business houses, municipal buildings, and churches. Within the city limits of Clarksville are a number of individual properties listed on the Register. In addition to the individual sites there are three Districts representing numerous structures and a group of five architecturally important churches.

The area of the Cumberland and Red rivers was subjected to Indian attack during the first years of settlement. The population was generally scattered into single family habitations, with the exception of small concentrations at Clarksville and in a sec-

tion near the entry of Sulphur Fork into the Red River. Montgomery County cannot vie with the handsome and massive structures of Sumner County through which many of her early families travelled on foot or in covered wagons. These early arrivals settled along the accepted trails leading to French Lick, an early name for Nashville. Nor can the county display the handsome homes and early churches of Williamson County, which was settled by families migrating from North Carolina, bringing with them their wealth and slaves, in the era following statehood. However, the structures in Montgomery County listed on the National Register are significant, individually and collectively, due to their historic or architectural nature.

Sevier Station

The oldest structure in the county on the Register is the Valentine Sevier Station, a two-room limestone structure, circa 1792. Overall the building measures 15 by 32 feet, the rooms being 15 by 15 and 17 by 15 feet respectively. Openings into the rooms are limited to two small windows in the larger room and one exterior door to each room. There is no doorway between the two rooms, apparently providing a measure of security badly needed by the occupants. The fireplace and chimney in the larger room are of rock. Across the opening of the fireplace, said to have been wide enough to roast a deer, was a huge log lintel. Certainly the fire was used for all cooking, as well as for warmth and light.

This structure provided a place of refuge for some members of the Sevier family during a Creek Indian attack on November 11, 1794, that claimed six members of the family. Located in the New Providence section of Clarksville, a highway marker at the intersection of Walker Street and Highway 41A indicates this historic site which was added to the Register May 8, 1971. A two-story frame house was built about 1820 in front of the stone structure with a space between. It is architecturally significant due to the lack of a ridge pole to hold the intersecting rafters and for the mud packed between the outer and inner walls of the building for insulation.

Fort Defiance

A quarter of a mile beyond the end of Walker Street are the 1861–1862 breastworks of Fort Defiance. The site, officially listed as Fort Defiance (CSA)/Fort Bruce (USA), was placed on the National Register on November 2, 1982. The breastworks are no longer deep enough to protect a person. The site has fallen victim to the ravages of erosion and time which have dimmed the contours of the laboriously hand-dug and mounded trenches.

The site, atop the 150-foot high bluff overlooking the confluence of the Red and Cumberland rivers, had been chosen to protect the town of Clarksville from land forces as well as from a river attack. The hillside guarded the road leading to the nearby bridge over the Red River. The rapid deployment of the Federal Navy following the Confederate surrender at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862, led to the abandonment of the inadequate Fort Defiance. The Federal flag was raised over the fort on February 19 and the name changed to Fort Bruce in recognition of the Federal officer in charge, Colonel S. D. Bruce.

Smith Home

Walker Street ends at A Street, which in turn leads to the right ending at Beech Street. At this point one observes the rear of a large brick residence constructed about 1855 by William Cosby Smith, a prominent tobacconist in the area.

This two-story Tennessee vernacular home is constructed of brick and both the foundation and main walls are laid in common bond. The original rectangular house has chimneys built into the north and south walls. An earlier detached kitchen has been attached to the main house by an additional room, creating an L-shaped extension to the east. A prominent two-story portico dominates the entrance area with an elevated porch providing access to the main doorway. The double-leaf paneled doors of the main entrance are outlined with sidelights and a headlight.

Significant architectural details justify the inclusion of this structure on the Register. Historically, the building is representative of homes constructed by enterprising citizens such as

W. C. Smith, who was born in Virginia. After coming to Tennessee, he and his brothers established a wholesale tobacco and shipping enterprise. Their warehouses were located at Trices' Landing on the Cumberland, in view of the residence, and on the nearby Red River. The export trade in this commodity was so extensive that the brothers maintained a second office in New Orleans for this phase of the business. This home was added to the National Register on August 22, 1977.

Ringgold Sites

Three significant sites on the Register are in the vicinity of Ringgold near the Kentucky-Tennessee border. The Old Post House, added to the Register on March 8, 1978, is located in the median between the north and southbound lanes of US 41A, less than half a mile from the Kentucky-Tennessee border. It is the only known extant stagecoach stop in the north central part of Tennessee and probably one of only a few surviving structures of this type in the state.

In the early 1830s and for decades thereafter stage lines were the only means of cross-country travel. Certain routes were designated by Congress as Post Roads and authorized to transport mail as well as passengers. The Old Post House, located halfway between Clarksville, Tennessee, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky, served a rich argricultural area, as well as nearby communities where several grist and flour mills operated along the many streams.

The rectangular story-and-a-half brick building has a single room; however, an attic and a full basement contribute additional space. The east elevation faces the early Clarksville-Hopkinsville Road and the brick here is laid in Flemish bond. Brick in the other elevations is laid in common bond. Only one chimney, at the north end, serves the building.

The Ringgold Mill complex, comprised of several buildings, is located a few miles south of the Old Post House on the south bank of Little West Fork Creek. The complex includes a mill, grain elevator, warehouse, and corn-sheller house. Initially the mill was operated by water power supplied by a creek im-

Ringgold Mill

pounded behind an 1850 limestone dam. Irish immigrant stonemasons constructed the dam, which is approximately 100 feet long and anchored on the north by a rock cliff. It continues to contain the waters of the creek even today.

The Ringgold Mill building was constructed in 1874 on a coursed limestone foundation built for an earlier pre–Civil War mill. This foundation contains a full basement that is supported by stone piers on the exposed north elevation. The upper three and a half stories of the mill are of frame construction. The mill contains equipment necessary for the processing of grain into flour, meal, and stockfeed. In fertile northern Montgomery County wheat and corn have long been the source of food for man and beast. The mill is still operational although the business closed on a regular basis in 1973. It was operated for a few days in 1976 during the American Bicentennial observance, and was placed on the Register on July 8, 1980.

The third Ringgold site is an imposing residence, Whitehall, located on Mill Road near the Ringgold Mill, off Highway 41A in north central Montgomery County. The house was built by Fielding L. Williams, a widower who remarried shortly after

coming to Tennessee from Virginia. In 1839 he began construction on Whitehall, which served as a base for his agricultural and industrial enterprises. He also owned and operated the early grist and flour mill on nearby Little West Fork Creek. Following his death in the late 1840s, his widow and her sister, Miss Mollie Ward, conducted a girls' school in the building. Students within driving distance attended daily classes and other students lived at the school in dormitory space on the second floor during the years prior to and following the Civil War.

The home is an unusual mixture of the architectural styles of eastern Virginia and the popular Greek Revival style of antebellum Tennessee. It retains the beauty, charm, and integrity of this concept today. The large two-story frame and clapboard house, built on a coursed rubble stone foundation, is designed on a square floor plan with four tall brick interior chimneys reminiscent of the Georgian Colonial style. Greek Revival influence is seen in the columned gallery and entrance treatment. The six two-story Doric columns attract immediate attention to the main entrance, a double-leaf, paneled door with head and side lights. The original gallery had a wooden floor which has been replaced with concrete.

The interior floor plan includes the 22 by 30 foot central hall with a two-run staircase. There are two rooms, each containing a fireplace, on either side of the hall on each floor. Narrow stairs lead through the attic giving access to the roof with a "widow's walk," an unusual feature in a rural home.

Additional buildings on the grounds include a one-and-a-half story rectangular building which originally served as a combination kitchen, wash house, and servants quarters. An original log corncrib is near the kitchen. The early smokehouse and an icehouse are part of the cluster of buildings remaining on this farmplace, which was placed on the National Register on January 31, 1978.

Allen House

Currently called Allendale, this house is located on Allen-Griffey Road in north central Montgomery County. The area is

reached by Peachers' Mill Road. The two-story, rectangular residence was built in 1858 in the popular Tennessee Federal style. It rests upon a brick foundation with 17-inch thick walls. Brick work on the elevations is common, or American, bond. Stone lintels and sills provide further strength to the structure. Brick chimneys are found in the end walls. A simple portico with hip roof, square columns, and pilasters projects from the center bay at the entrance. Head and sidelights flank the front door. Construction details reveal the techniques used when the residence was built. Unique features include the placement of rafters at the roof line.

The interior retains the original floor plan, with 16 by 16 foot rooms flanking the central hall. A single-run staircase provides access to the second floor, which duplicates the lower level.

A log house, built about 1800 by Abraham Allen, is attached to the brick house of 1858. Built of poplar logs, the two-story dwelling had a single room on each floor. The two levels were connected by a narrow, steep, quarter-turn staircase with winders. A massive stone chimney was attached at the east wall.

A one-and-a-half story log house of the same date originally stood about a half-mile away on the Allen farm. This has been moved to a site nearer the main house. This log house originally had two stone chimneys but currently there is only one and it is of contemporary construction. This building has been renovated for modern use.

Construction materials, details, and designs of the three buildings on the Allen property contribute to the significance of this homestead, which has been in the Allen family these many years. It was placed on the National Register on October 3, 1978.

Cloverlands

Added to the Register on January 8, 1979, Cloverlands is located in northern Montgomery County approximately a thousand feet from the Kentucky line on the west side of the Clarksville to Trenton, Kentucky, road. This vernacular plantation house was built circa 1828 by John Walton Barker, a Virginian who emigrated to this area at an earlier date.

The original house was a story-and-a-half brick structure with a brick foundation. The gable roof was covered with wooden shingles. Interior brick chimneys bisected the ridge of each of the two gables. This section consisted of two rooms separated by a central passage containing a stairway leading to the upper story. The principal rooms in the early section retain their original Federal mantels as well as some painted and grained baseboards and chair-rails. Original grained woodwork like this is found in few houses in the area.

Approximately twenty years after the initial construction, the house was enlarged by the addition of one-story brick wings on the gable ends of the original structure. Porches with four square wooden pillars connected the wings. The additions contained four brick chimneys, one for each of the principal rooms. These additions transformed the structure from a story-and-a-half vernacular form, commonly found in eighteenth century eastern Virginia, to an H-shaped form generally found in the Deep South. The recessed porches caused the overall plan to appear rectangular. The facade and early part of the north elevation were laid in Flemish bond and the remaining elevations in American common bond. This makes an interesting combination indicating the prevailing styles of the different periods.

This house is one of the oldest in Montgomery County and is the only known example of this style of architecture in north central Tennessee.

Wilson House

The Sanford Wilson House, a two-story Federal-style brick building, is located in the tiny village of Fredonia in southeastern Montgomery County near the Ashland City Highway. Sanford Wilson was the owner of a large acreage extending toward the Cumberland River, three miles to the west.

The house, which has 16-inch-thick walls, was built on a brick foundation and has a crawl space rather than a cellar. The main elevation, facing west, is laid in Flemish bond, while the north and south elevations are laid in common bond and have no apertures. The former has an external chimney and the latter

has an internal chimney, a variation seldom found. The main entrance with its headlight, sidelights, panels, and the windowed panel door is centered in the west elevation. The boxed cornice at the roof line has built-in gutters. Brackets, single and in pairs, are spaced at appropriate intervals. A two-story ell extends from the southern end of the east wall. In later years a porch, attached to the north side of the ell, was enclosed, thereby providing an additional room. Construction techniques include the absence of a ridge pole, the use of trunnels, and the presence of hewn and hand-sawed poplar timbers.

The main section is one room deep with a wide central hall flanked by 16-foot square rooms. An enclosed two-run, quarter-turn staircase with winders is located in the southeast corner of the center hall. A second stairway, in the southwest corner of the ell, has a similar configuration.

Despite some cosmetic alterations over the years, the fabric of the building is generally intact. The present owner is restoring the building, which is the only residence of this style located between Clarksville and Nashville. It was included in the Register on September 13, 1978.

Riverview

This one-story brick cottage overlooks the Cumberland River from a high bluff on the Cumberland Heights Road outside the city of Clarksville. The small lawn at the entrance to Riverview is reasonably level; however, the remainder of the property is heavily wooded and falls steeply in all directions, providing an excellent view of the river. Apparently constructed in the 1830s, the building has undergone no exterior, and few interior changes. Through the years the house has been occupied by interesting personalities, including authors Allen Tate and his wife Carolyn Gordon. During the late 1930s the property was called "Ben's Folly" after the owner Ben Tate, brother of Allen Tate.

Included on the National Register on March 15, 1979, the raised cottage style is suitable to building on an incline. It provides a full height basement entered from the rear, as well as an

attic chamber consisting of one bedroom and a storage room. Bricks on the facade are laid in Flemish bond, while elsewhere the six-course American bond prevails. All exterior walls are painted white. Four iron tie-rods connect the front and rear walls. On the facade (west elevation) a small portico, supported by paneled pillars, frames the entry doorway. On the east wall, facing the river, pillars at basement level support the full-height portico with a gallery on the first floor level.

Two interior brick chimneys bisect the ridges of the gabled roof. Due to the low ceilings, the window sashes are not identical in height, being nine panes over six. Most of the original woodwork and the three mantels of Tennessee vernacular interpretations of the late Federal design remain intact.

Emerald Hill

High above the Red and Cumberland rivers, Emerald Hill sits amidst a grove of ancient trees in Clarksville. The spacious lawn extends to North Second Street where an earlier driveway provided access to the property. Originally, the simple farm house of Thomas W. Frazer stood on the site. In 1847 the property was conveyed to Mrs. Gustavus A. Henry. The house was occupied thereafter by members of the Henry family for more than a century. It was listed on the Register July 14, 1971.

The building is historically significant as having been the residence of Gustavus A. Henry, a leading citizen and prominent orator and political figure. He served in the Kentucky legislature in 1831, 1832, and 1833. After moving to Tennessee in 1833, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1842, and was the Whig nominee for governor in 1853 when he was defeated by Andrew Johnson. His service to the Confederacy was significant. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Isham G. Harris as one of the commissioners to enter Tennessee into the Southern Confederacy. He was elected the first Senator from Tennessee to the Confederate Congress where his power as an orator made a most inspiring impression in times of distress. He previously had been given the title "The Eagle Orator" during his debates with Andrew Johnson. Another residence, occupied for years on

North Second Street between Jefferson and Marion streets, was called the Eagle's Nest. Henry returned to Emerald Hill prior to his death in 1880.

The original brick two-story house was only one room in depth and two in length. The cellar held two rooms, a kitchen and a dining area. A family room and bedroom were on the main floor and two bedrooms were in the upper story. A long porch was built on both the front and the back. Years later, a Gothic Revival style facade was added to the south end; however, this was removed in 1909 when the structure was redesigned.

At this time a massive two-story brick Greek Revival style addition was placed at right angles to the original house. On a porch which extended across the facade two pairs of fluted columns with Corinthian capitals outlined the entry which was marked by pilasters of a similar design. The windows flanking the entry bay were topped with rough keystones and stone was used elsewhere in a manner appropriate to the Greek Revival style. The woodwork on the balcony above the entry is definitely twentieth century, however.

Oak Top

Thomas W. Wisdom's residence was built in the 1850s in a rural setting. Originally two miles from downtown Clarksville, the location is now a part of the city. Situated amidst massive century-old oak trees, Oak Top is on Madison Terrace to the left of Madison Street. The building illustrates a merging of the Greek Revival style with the earlier Federal and later Italianate forms.

Thomas W. Wisdom served as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of the county and practiced law as a partner of James E. Bailey, later a United States Senator. He was also a county judge prior to the Federal occupation of the area in 1862. Following Wisdom's death in 1865 the property was sold. In 1869 the residence and some additional acreage was bought by Sterling Beaumont, a wealthy tobacconist and president of the First National Bank, whose family occupied the residence until 1890. After an

interval of years, Oak Top was purchased by ancestors of the current owners.

Placed on the National Register on August 8, 1980, the Greek Revival two-story, L-shaped building rests on a stone foundation. The roof is pierced at the gables by interior chimneys, one in each of the three rooms in the ell. Bricks in the facade are laid in Flemish bond pattern and a horizontal stone band separates the foundation from the brick walls of the facade. There are two windows on each side of the central doorways on both levels. The two-story, flat central portico has two full-length wooden Corinthian columns which support a cornice with a bracketed frieze extending the full length of the facade. The upper balcony is trimmed with iron grillwork and on the lower porch wooden balustrades join the columns to the facade wall. A break in the wall and roof line in the west side denotes a decades-old addition to the original structure.

The interior follows the floor plan of many pre–Civil War homes. A central hall is flanked by a room on the east which has cross ventilation from north to south. The room on the west opens into the first room of the ell. Rooms in the ell open on a gallery on the east, providing light and ventilation to rooms on both levels. An original curving walnut stairway in the central hall and several Greek Revival mantels attest to the builder's fine choice of materials.

Archwood

The Italianate mansion of Samuel Rexinger, Clarksville merchant and onetime postmaster, stands on the north side of College Street opposite Seventh Street. Originally built in 1878, Archwood is the only remaining Victorian residence on College Street where faculty and students have lived since the first educational institution, the Rural Academy, opened in 1806. The Rexinger house was purchased by the state of Tennessee in 1965 to serve as the residence of the president of Austin Peay State University. Although the building suffered fire and water damage in the late 1970s, it has been restored for use as University offices. It was added to the Register on April 11, 1977.

Archwood

This fine, two-story residence was constructed upon a rusticated, coursed limestone foundation topped with a cut-stone water table. Semielliptical arched openings provided access and light to the full basement. The brick in the main facade was laid in stretcher bond pattern but elsewhere common bond is used. The west elevation contains a two-story bay centered on the wall. The middle window was omitted to facilitate the location of a chimney. Other chimneys were placed within the building where fireplaces were required.

The main entrance to the building is in the center section of the south facade. Stone steps lead to an open area protected from the weather, and to the left an archway provides access to a single story porch with columns joined by Italianate arches. Elongated windows reach from the floor nearly to the ceiling. A single-leaf door affords entrance into the building. A unique, etched glass window in the door depicts a wood nymph in a bucolic setting. Despite the thousands of times this door has been opened and closed during more than a century, the glass re-

mains intact. Although some of the ornamentation on the roof lines and the balustrades has been removed, many details of the Victorian Italianate style remain. Dormers, bull's eye windows, finials, denticulated and bracketed cornices, and Roman arched windows all attest to the attention to detail by the local builders, G. B. Wilson and Company.

Several interior walls are the same thickness as the exterior load-bearing walls. Ceilings on the main floor are 14 feet high with those at the rear of a cross hall slightly lower. An elaborate wooden mantel may be found in an upstairs bedroom. The massive, ornate walnut woodwork, brass hardware, handsome iron and marble mantels are representative of Victorian architecture.

The Home Infirmary

This building stands on a hill at Current Street and Riverside Drive overlooking the Cumberland River. The original structure was a story-and-a-half seven-room Gothic Revival cottage with an attached one-story ell. The original brick house had many decorative details but most have been obscured over the years.

During the 48 years that the Clarksville Home Infirmary operated, the building underwent many changes and additions. These alterations created both infirmary and residential space. Operating facilities, patient rooms, and a two-story screened gallery and an outdoor pool for convalescents were included. By 1922 the building contained 30 rooms and three more were added before the infirmary was closed in 1954 when Clarksville Memorial Hospital began offering service to patients of all races.

The force behind the development of the Home Infirmary was Robert Tecumseh Burt, born on November 25, 1873, in a dirt-floored cabin in Attola County, Mississippi. His parents, former slaves, owned a small farm near Kosciusko where Burt attended school while working with his parents in growing the vitally needed cotton crop. He attended Jackson College in preparation for a teaching career. After years of teaching he entered Meharry Medical College in Nashville from which he graduated with honors in 1897. His first medical practice was in McMinnville, Tennessee, but he relocated in Clarksville in 1902 and

purchased the Current Street property in 1904. On March 6, 1906, the Home Infirmary opened as the first and only hospital in Clarksville. Previously the nearest hospital was in Nashville, approximately 50 miles away.

Dr. Burt enjoyed a reputation as an outstanding surgeon, having done postgraduate work in Boston, New York, and at the Mayo Clinic. In addition to Dr. Burt, the staff included five doctors and eight nurses, and the equipment was comparable to that found in the largest Southern hospitals. Charges at the Home Infirmary, however, were always inexpensive. Fees during most of its history were between $15 and $125 per week for surgery and hospitalization. Space was adequate for an extended period of recuperation.

During his career, Dr. Burt served the black community in north central Tennessee and nearby Kentucky, while abdominal surgery patients from an even greater area sought his skills. Dr. Burt treated obstetric patients from Fort Campbell before a hospital was constructed there. As a community leader, Dr. Burt was involved in a number of activities in the city, serving on several boards and as chairman of civic affairs. Burt High School bears his name as does Burt-Cobb Community Center. In 1947 Dr. Burt fractured both hips in separate accidents and was confined to a wheel chair until his death on August 16, 1955. He is buried in Golden Hills Cemetery in Clarksville. His widow, Emma Williams Burt, died in 1981 and is buried by his side. The Home Infirmary was added to the National Register on August 24, 1978.

Clarksville Architectural District

The city's central business district was placed on the National Register on May 13, 1976, as the Clarksville Architectural District. This district encompasses two and a half square blocks beginning at the northwest corner of the Public Square and continuing on to Franklin Street and thence south on Second Street to Commerce. More than 50 buildings of interest to the Register are interspersed with those of little or no architectural value.

In the early 1800s the concentration of mercantile establishments was along the river bank where shipping was active. During the 1830s and 1840s the merchants built brick buildings around the Public Square, where in 1811 a brick courthouse had been constructed. Among these was the Poston building of 1843 which anchors the district. The northwest section of the district is predominantly mid-nineteenth century and contains some of the city's earliest surviving structures. The remainder of the area is dominated by mid and late nineteenth century Victorian commercial structures, many of which were constructed following the devastating fire of April 13, 1878.

The "great fire" threatened the town with total destruction. Of undetermined origin, it broke out about 11:30 Saturday night in the frame building behind Kincannon's Tin and Queensware Store on Franklin Street between First and Second streets. It devastated 15 acres of the business section before being brought under control. The city's single fire engine broke down early in the fight and Nashville was telegraphed for help at 12:30 AM. By 2:30 AM a Stockwell Engine #4 with a thousand feet of hose had left the capital on a special train with cleared track to Clarksville. They arrived, with two reporters and fire crews, long before dawn.

Damage was extensive. More than a hundred individuals and firms listed damages amounting to $492,000, of which only $165,000 was insured. The more important papers and records in the Courthouse and Chancery office, however, were saved. And when the vault of the Franklin Bank was opened Monday morning, the contents were found undamaged.

All Saturday night, all day Sunday, and on Monday morning Gracey Brothers had used their teams, drays, wagons, and draymen to convey exposed goods to places of safety. Both the L&N Railroad and the Tom Ryman Steamboat Line offered to transport building materials into Clarksville at half-price freight rates. Local sawmills and planing mills accelerated production. The brickyards of George Dick in South Clarksville and of John Bradley and George Buck increased their output.

The City Hall has a 1914 facade which is attached to an older

city building which housed the jail. The facade, with recessed entrance and terra-cotta medallions, is an interesting Romanesque composition with arches over the entrance as well as above the second story windows.

Near the intersection with Franklin Street there are three brick buildings constructed upon stone foundations on a very steep hillside. In 1976 the facades of two of these buildings were redesigned to eliminate the chrome and glass of twentieth-century renovations; however, the center structure retains its pre–Civil War facade. The original design of a slightly recessed center doorway with flanking windows has been modified by converting the entrance into a window and changing the nearby window into a doorway. The arch above the original entrance is incised in stone "Bank of America," a local banking institution which failed in 1859.

On the south side of Franklin Street opposite the intersection with the Public Square there are three brick structures similar to the Poston Block. A fourth has burned. The entrance of one unit retains the original Federal design, locally called the Philadelphia influence as the merchants who traveled to Philadelphia in the 1840s were impressed by this style.

Next to these structures stands an 1880s Italianate Victorian building. It has round arched window hoods, a bracketed cornice, and a steep gable roof with one dormer. Originally there were three dormers, as the upper story served as a photographer's and artist's studio where the northern light was desirable.

The large warehouse next door has metal shutters on the upper story windows. These were a safety feature to protect against flying embers from wood shingle rooftops and to prevent the rapid spread of fire. Cast iron pilasters and facade, as well as Italianate window arches, mark the three adjoining buildings, although some modification has taken place over the years.

At the northeast corner of First and Franklin streets a three-story pre–Civil War wholesale grocery stands. Rounded arch window heads are featured in the exposed west wall extending from Franklin Street to Legion Street. The structure is topped by a massive parapet. Buildings to the east are replacements of

earlier structures destroyed by the fire of April 13, 1878. The two- and three-story brick buildings have a high parapet extending above the roof line, a feature the building code adopted shortly after the devastating fire. Each building demonstrates the Italianate treatment of window arches and all contribute to the overall Victorian commercial atmosphere of the district. The building of A. J. Clark, jewelers, has undergone a minimum of alteration. The facade, the interior, and the natural color of the brick remain unchanged. The window heads and cornices are intact and the iron pilasters are in place. This building and the adjacent structures are on the site of an 1842 courthouse which was lost in the great fire.

Two buildings of the 1890s depart from the Victorian Italianate style which predominates in the district. At the southeast corner of Second and Franklin streets a three-story structure of three commercial units reflects the Richardsonian Romanesque form in its brick, stone, and terra-cotta facade. Heavy stone arches delineate the units. This is the largest single building in the area. Likewise, another 1890 two-unit building at the corner of Franklin and Third streets displays the Romanesque influence. This three-story building has an extensive parapet on the front and street side. The facade is highlighted by ashlar accents and bold, arched, dressed stone window heads at the third floor, which spring from stone columns serving as mullions between windows. Four delicate caryatids are placed at the juncture of the dressed stone arches.

The Montgomery County courthouse of 1878–1879 is a handsome example of the Second Empire skill in massing brick and stone. A monumental framed clock tower, sculptured stone figures, and a weather vane with eagle surmount the building. The structure has been well preserved externally, though the interior and roof were heavily damaged in a fire on March 12, 1900. Repairs were made immediately within the original walls. The entire interior has been restored to the original appearance with only certain adjustments for modern usage.

The Architectural District truly demonstrates styles from the

Early 1920s view of the Poston Block (1842) and the Tobacco Exchange (1879), the latter now razed.

1840s to the present. Gone are the early log buildings of the pioneer days, yet the heritage of the community's commercial life is revealed by these structures.

The Poston Block

This three-unit commercial building stands at the northeast corner of the Public Square and Telegraph Street. Added to the Register on June 13, 1972, the Federal style structure was built in 1843 by John H. Poston. Shortly thereafter he deeded it to his son Richard and daughter Adeline (Mrs. John F. Couts).

Constructed of red brick on a foundation of local limestone blocks, the Poston Block has a full basement, two stories for commercial purposes, and a full height attic limited in part by a gable roof. The north gable has a stepped parapet. Painted on this wall, in full view of travelers upon the Cumberland River, is an announcement for John F. Couts and Son, Furniture and Undertaking, Est. 1845. In the early days the cabinet or furniture maker also made caskets. Three sizes, child, youth, and adult,

were made and stored, awaiting the call for their immediate use as there was no embalming at that date.

Framed double-hung windows with wooden lintels and sills and slightly recessed doorways designate the three units. Five chimneys can be observed, one at either end and three marking the extension of the brick interior divider partitions. The three units are connected by interior doors with each building containing stairs to the second level and to the basement. The hand-hewn joists are eleven by three inches in the center. Plaster on interior walls has been removed recently exposing the brick in some areas. Fireplaces have been restored with authentic mantels and the atmosphere of the past retained. The attic has recently been converted into a townhouse apartment overlooking the Cumberland River. An iron stair at the rear of the building provides access to all units.

Post Office and Customs House

Located at the southwest corner of Commerce and Second streets in the Architectural District, the 1898 United States Post Office and Custom House was designed by William Martin Akin, U.S. treasury architect. David A. Murphy, superintendent of construction of U.S. buildings, moved to Clarksville to oversee the construction of this unique building. The federal government justified the expense of this building as Clarksville's postal revenue was the fifth largest in the state. This was due mainly to the tobacco industry which, at the time, made Clarksville the world's largest tobacco market.

The building is a mixture of architectural designs including the Queen Anne and Stick styles. Its highly pitched roof with eagles at the corners, steep gabled windows, and elaborate terra-cotta trim make it truly eclectic. The one-story building has attic space on two levels leading to the hipped roof and contains a full basement within the smooth stone foundation. The roof is slate-covered with metal framing. There are five copper-covered dormers on each side. The center gable dormer is flanked by stepped hipped-roof dormers. Each dormer is topped by a pinnacle and a series of these pinnacles erupts from the upper angle

Montgomery County Museum, Clarksville, formerly the U. S. Post Office.

of the roof lines. Each corner is surmounted by a stylized copper eagle on an extended bracketed pedestal. An ornate copper tower rises above the apex of the roof.

Triple-sectioned windows on the side walls of the main level are double-sashed under ornate arches. An identical ornate transom rises above the entrance doorway on the east elevation. Decorative terra-cotta appears around all openings and on the corners. Flush with the sidewalk on the east are ornamental iron railings which outline the steps leading from each side to a small stoop outside the entrance doorway.

The interior reflects many elements of the original construction. The floor is of marble and the plastered walls feature extensive natural white oak trim. There are arched transoms above doorways leading to offices.

The federal government conveyed title to the property to the city of Clarksville in 1936. After that time, the Department of

Electricity occupied the building for many years. Placed on the National Register on June 13, 1972, the building became the city-county museum in 1984, Clarksville's bicentennial year.

Clarksville Industrial District

This district is composed of five dissimilar units within an irregular area bounded by Washington Street, Crossland Avenue, the Illinois Central–Gulf Railroad, and the Cumberland River. The structures include the Grange, a tobacco warehouse damaged by fire since its inclusion on the Register; a portion of the 1870s gas works; the Louisville & Nashville Railroad freight depot; and two elevated railroad bridges. The Industrial District stands witness to the industrial, transportation, and agricultural enterprises which were so important to Clarksville's development. Red brick is the predominant building material; however, the railroad structures are composed of functional but dramatic arrangements of timber, stone, and steel.

The 1870s gas house, a one-story brick building with a parapet and circular openings for the gas pipes, has been abandoned. Gas, manufactured from coke, was available in Clarksville in 1859. Natural gas is now piped in from gas fields elsewhere. The block-long Upper and Lower Grange, known at one time as the world's largest tobacco warehouse, extended along the east side of Front Street, now called Riverside Drive. This three-story brick building, constructed on a steep incline, had portals on all three levels for handling tobacco shipments. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad freight depot, an extensive one-story brick building, is pierced with handsome, functional brick arches which serve as loading portals. Nearby is the railroad switching yard.

Both of the railroad bridges in the district are significant for their location and structure. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad crosses the Cumberland River on a swing bridge approximately 678 feet long with a clearance of 50.8 feet above the water at pool stage. Five masonry piers support the three steel truss spans of the bridge. The center pier provides support for the mechanism that opens the draw span to allow river navigation when

the water level is at flood stage. Two detached piers, one upstream and one downstream from the bridge, serve to protect the center pier from collision by unruly craft. The bridge was originally constructed for the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad and was in use in 1860. After the Louisville & Nashville acquired the property in the 1870s, alterations were made in the steel work and masonry piers.

Running at right angles to the Louisville & Nashville tracks and parallel to the river are tracks of the Illinois Central–Gulf, formerly the Tennessee Central Railroad. The slope of the terrain necessitated construction of an elaborate and intricate trestle when the line was built in 1902. The trackage continues above the main line of the Louisville & Nashville by means of a Pratt truss bridge. Both structures reveal outstanding workmanship laboriously employed prior to the advent of modern techniques. Truly the Industrial District was worthy of inclusion in the National Register on April 30, 1976.

Dog Hill Architectural District

This group of houses is bounded by Munford Avenue, and portions of First, Union, Madison, and Second streets. Thirty-nine buildings, two parking lots, and two vacant lots constitute the related area. Only two buildings are used for commercial purposes; all others are residences.

Dog Hill, one of the seven hills of Clarksville, is situated directly south of the commercial area of early Clarksville and east of the Cumberland River. Due to its proximity to the business section of the city, it developed as an early residential neighborhood where doctors, merchants, bankers, and other businessmen constructed their homes within walking distance of their offices. Most of the construction took place between 1870 and 1900 and took the form of one to two-and-a-half story cottages in Victorian Gothic, Italianate, Eastlake, and Second Empire styles. Despite this eclecticism, harmony was achieved by constructing the buildings close to the street and close to one another with very small front yards and long, narrow back yards. Architectural unity was achieved by constructing houses of com-

parable height, scale, and materials, and through the use of a uniform setback of the buildings. Older citizens recall that every family had dogs which barked and howled in concert when disturbed by train or boat whistles or by other disturbing sounds; hence the name Dog Hill. The district was placed on the National Register on May 9, 1980.

The commercial buildings, both originally built as residences, are of brick. One, originally constructed by Horace H. Lurton, later associate justice of the United State Supreme Court, is located at 212 South Second Street. This L-shaped, two-and-a-half story Empire style brick building with mansard roof has interesting window arrangements that differ on each level. The other commercial site was built about 1850 at 212 Madison Street. This two-story, L-shaped brick building with a flat facade has traditional elements of the style from that early period.

The 34 buildings which continue as residences vary in details, but the majority are frame with individual elements that are representative of construction from the early 1800s to 1912. Three buildings, constructed in the 1940s and later, within the district are of little historic worth. A particularly interesting home at 202 Madison Street is a composite of an interior log house of 1820, a brick section built about 1840, and brick wings topped with frame second-story units of the early 1900s.

Churches

Six architecturally significant nineteenth century churches comprise a thematic group on the Register. Only one, the 1831 Methodist Church on Main Street remains from the early period and it no longer serves as a house of worship but rather as an apartment house. This building, a square brick structure on a brick foundation, demonstrates the details of that era. There is a full basement, and interior remodeling during the years has created a second story floor plan within the original walls. Iron ties bind the east and west walls, flat wooden lintels top the window elements, and a diamond-shaped attic vent is found in the

front gable. This is evidently the oldest remaining brick structure in Clarksville and was placed on the Register April 6, 1982.

The five other buildings in this group were erected between 1872 and 1889. Some designed by the architects John Andrewartha or C. G. Rosenplanter, these structures represent different interpretations of the Victorian Gothic school of ecclesiastical architecture. Tall spires, steep roofs, buttresses, broad gables, pointed arches, and the use of contrasting materials are shared by all, although in an individual manner. Space does not permit comments on the construction or decorative elements of the interiors. Fine Gothic detailing and outstanding decorative elements are varied in accord with the needs of the individual liturgy. Extremely fine, ornate interior woodwork is found in all five churches, while significant window arrangements distinguish each. Externally, the use of varying construction materials and placement of the steeples mark the primary differences between these buildings.

The highly ornate First Presbyterian Church and Madison Street Methodist Church are massive structures, each bearing two steeples or bell-towers. Decoration is simplified in Trinity Episcopal Church and Immaculate Conception (Catholic) Church, and even simpler in St. Peter A.M.E. Church. Brown tinted brick was used in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, dark red for St. Peter A.M.E., and grey rough-cut stone for Trinity Episcopal. Now overlaid with sand colored molded stone, Immaculate Conception Church was originally built of brick.

Two asymmetrical steeples flank a medium pitched, broad gabled facade on the ornate First Presbyterian Church. A large rose window above the central entrance serves as the facade's focal point and similar smaller windows are repeated in the bases of the spires. Stone is used as a contrast to the brown brick and to highlight structural openings. Brick stepped buttresses on the east and west elevations alternate with the "Y" tracery Gothic windows. Unusual triangular dormers at the sanctuary roof, though not of strictly Gothic precedent, add interest to the ex-

terior and light to the interior. This church was the first of this group placed on the Register on April 30, 1976.

The Madison Street Methodist Church features two imposing steeples, measuring 145 and 120 feet respectively, on either side of the broad gabled facade. The massive roof trusses are iron boxed in by suitable wood framing. The dark brick is ornamented by contrasting grey cut stone at the windows and entrance. A rose window is above the lower of two pointed arches at the entrance. The ornate building, like the Presbyterian Church, is on a steep hillside necessitating appropriate concern for the massing of brick and stone within its walls. It was added to the National Register on May 13, 1976.

Trinity Episcopal Church, constructed of grey rough-cut native limestone, features a large bell tower and tall steeple on the right corner. Typical of the Victorian Gothic style are the pointed arched doors and windows and the stepped buttresses. The extensive use of stained glass windows, four of which are by Tiffany, adds additional charm and beauty to the exterior as well as to the interior, which retains its original elements. Trinity Church rectory, built by the congregation in the 1880s, illustrates residential architecture of that time. An ornamental iron fence along the sidewalk extends the full length of the property. Similar wrought iron fencing is observed on properties of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

St. Peter African Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1873 using materials, donated by the Methodist Church whose congregation had purchased them for their projected structure on Madison Street. Growth of that congregation indicated a need for a larger building, so the materials were given to the A.M.E. Church.

The main structure is dark red brick while the doors and the "Y" tracery of the Gothic windows are wooden and painted white. The large sanctuary, having truss work similar to that in the Madison Street Methodist Church, is accessible from a flight of stairs ascending from the front entrance. The building is flush with the sidewalk necessitating that arrangement. This building is an excellent example of a simple interpretation of the Victo-

St. Peter A. M. E. Church, the oldest black church in the city.

rian Gothic style. Both Trinity Episcopal and St. Peter A.M.E. were added to the Register on April 6, 1982.

The last church added to this thematic group, on August 2, 1982, is the Immaculate Conception Church. It is on a smaller scale than the other Gothic churches. It features a bell tower and tall single spire at the central bay of its facade. In the early 1900s a sand-colored cement veneer was used to cover the original brick. Marked as rectangular stone, this veneer significantly changed the church's appearance. The church rectory, built in the eary 1900s, is of the same type of molded stone as the veneer on the church. This building is an example of a fashionable residential building and complements the church structure.

The Twentieth Century–An Era of Diversity

The twentieth century, marked by wars and financial depression, has also been characterized by diversity in communication and mechanical technology. Despite adversity, great changes occurred in manufacturing techniques to meet arising needs.

Montgomery County has profited from these changes and responded with a growth of population sufficient to meet the demands of industrial expansion.

The fourth quarter of the century finds Montgomery County no longer dependent upon an agricultural base, as it has become an industrial center chosen by various corporations previously located elsewhere. Industries, seeking to build new plants or to relocate existing manufactories, are attracted to the county for a number of reasons. A labor force capable of adapting to technical training, electrical power supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a moderate climate with temperatures averaging 60.2° and precipitation of 48.92 inches annually, are all factors that provide for year-round continuous operation of plants. Industrial expansion within the county knows no bounds. Manufacturing plants extend northward to the Kentucky line and northeastward through the community of St. Bethlehem where Exit 4 of Interstate 24 gives access to the Industrial Park. Additional industrial facilities near the Interstate extend from St. Bethlehem southward into the county.

Lumber has always been important to the economic life of the county. The pioneer in this area found native trees to satisfy his needs. Cedar and poplar were used for log structures and later the cabinetmaker used walnut and cherry in the production of quality furniture. Gardens and farms required additional clearing of timber. Nearby woodlots supplied fuel for all needs. Throughout the iron ore bearing sections of the county vast amounts of timber were cut for the making of charcoal.

Logs were floated or rafted to water-powered mills along many small streams. Later, steam powered mills were moved from place to place when stands of timber were to be cut. More permanently located mills are now served by heavy logging trucks transporting timber culled from woodlands. Recent reports indicate that 30 percent of the 347,000 acres of forest land in Montgomery County are commercial. Currently, farmers are planting "tree farms" for future production.

Several planing mills supplied materials for buildings until recent years. It is now more economical for local suppliers to

order prefinished materials from large establishments. Orgain Lumber Company, established in 1918 to make and sell hogshead staves, has expanded its enterprise to become Orgain Building Supply Company. Currently it has only limited production in its local mills. The Southwest Forest Industries in 1980 began making corrugated shipping cartons and has expanded that industry to include cartons and boxes for several large customers.

Agriculture continues to be important to Montgomery County's economy. In 1985 some 1231 farms were in operation in the county, the average size being 154 acres.

Tobacco continues to be a major money crop with the federal government providing a base price for all tobacco placed in the "pool." Acreage of dark-fired and burley tobaccos is regulated by law. Figures for 1984–1985 show that the county's farmers received $4,689,775 for burley and $9,707,591 for the dark-fired tobacco they produced. In addition to producing and exporting tobacco, the county began manufacturing cigars and plug tobacco prior to 1848. Several brands of cigars were produced in the area until recently. Snuff production was instituted prior to 1900 and the American Snuff Company traces its history to that time. Now a division of the Conwood Corporation, American Snuff produces smokeless tobacco and remains a symbol of the area's tobacco history.

Tobacco, a once-a-year crop, was endangered from planting time until sale time by weather, disease, and insect infestation. Constantly fluctuating prices also contributed to the farmers' problems. As the years went by overplanting depleted the fertility of the soil. Peter Barker, a successful farmer, developed a plan that allowed four seasonal incomes to be attained. C. W. Bailey, president of the First National Bank, further promoted this plan, which came to be known as the Four Pillars of Income. Diversification of agriculture led to sales of lambs and wool in spring, wheat and other grains in summer, beef cattle in the fall, and tobacco in the winter. The planting of lespedeza and soybeans has restored fertility to depleted soils and ready markets for these products have increased farm revenues.

Beef cattle account for a major portion of the county's agricultural economy and sheep production is on the upturn as better drugs become available to combat devastating diseases. New forms of electrified fencing offer livestock protection from predators such as coyotes and dogs.

Approximate agricultural figures for the county for 1984 are as follow:

Crop	Harvested acres	Total income
Corn	9,000	$2,000,000
Wheat	12,000	$1,400,000
Soybeans	25,000	$6,500,000
Grain Sorghum	900	$ 130,000
Livestock	**Head**	**Total income**
Swine	18,000	$2,000,000
Beef Cattle	40,000	$5,300,000
Dairy Cattle	900	$1,200,000

No longer does the itinerant shoemaker travel throughout the countryside with his supply of suitable materials and the iron lasts upon which to shape the shoe sole.

Jessel Cohn, a shoemaker by trade, moved from Chicago to Clarksville in 1929 and began shoe production in a building formerly occupied by garment manufacturers. The Acme Shoe Manufacturing Company produced "Jus Kids." Potential sales of cowboy boots led to the installation of more machines and the employment of many workers for the necessary hand-stitching of colorful designs. After incorporation of the Acme Boot Manufacturing Company in Clarksville, the market further expanded as multiple styles became available. Acme, "The World's Largest Bootmaker," now has plants in three cities in Tennessee and in two additional states which produce many varieties for the current market, including jump boots for the military. Acme Boot Company is a subsidiary of a nationwide industrial organization.

Bootster Shoe Company began operation in 1948 producing plastic uppers to be worn with one's shoes. These provided protection in inclement weather and a variety of color choice eagerly

desired by children. Expansion of styles and materials led to production of shoes for all ages and local sales outlets were operated. Thousands of pairs of shoes were shipped nationwide. Foreign competition and differentials of cost and sales led to the closing of the business in 1984.

The Clarksville facility of B. F. Goodrich, makers of heels, soles, and rubber footwear, was established in 1939. The local plant reach peak production during World War II, filling Army orders for more than 3,500,000 heels and soles monthly. At one point the factory, its labor force greatly enlarged, assembled 10,000 gas masks daily. Vulcan Corporation in 1972 purchased the B. F. Goodrich plant. Vulcan supplies rubber shoe products to many major shoemakers in America and other nations.

Early garments were fabricated from textiles manufactured at Peacher's Mills. This preceded the manufacture of several varieties of clothing in Clarksville. The survivors of that once extensive industry are Mason and Hughes, established in 1919, and the Jay Garment Company, founded in 1927. Both companies produce work clothing.

Beginning in 1912 the Clark Button Factory cut discs from Cumberland River mussel shells. Holes were then pierced in the button discs before shipment to Memphis for further polishing preparatory to sale as "pearl" buttons.

The printing industry in the county had its beginning in 1808 when Clarksville's first newspapers were published. The years have seen numerous newspapers come and go, but today's *Leaf-Chronicle* is proud of its heritage, which can be traced to the first paper of 1808. Hand-set type has been replaced by computerization and excellent color reproduction. The *Leaf-Chronicle* made production history in 1962 when it became the first newspaper in the southeast to use offset presses. Now owned by Multimedia, Inc., a broadcast and entertainment production group, *Leaf-Chronicle* stock is traded over the counter.

Several other printing concerns are located in Clarksville. Poser Business Forms, a division of Safeguard Industries, began operation in 1973 as one of several outlets of this interstate industry. American Yearbook Company produces yearbooks and

other commercial printing. The facilities of the plant have greatly expanded since its 1971 beginnings and customers find advice readily available concerning all aspects of their printing jobs. A division of Josten, this plant employs several hundred people. In the 1960s William Christoph founded Christoph's Printing Company. Current production has far outgrown original expectations. Printing and binding of books is a recently instituted service in addition to the production of promotional items.

The Ledbetter Screen Printing Company, incorporated in 1956, uses the silk screen process. This innovation made possible the printing of small type, drawings, and photographs on various materials such as metal, glass, wood, and heavy cardboard. From throughout the nation orders reach Clarksville as thousands of customers make use of Ledbetter's decals and advertising items.

European technology and an American market led to the founding of International Label Company in Clarksville in 1980. Colorful and unusual metalized paper materials and labels are produced for many nationally known industries.

Book binding, a pre–Civil War enterprise, is no longer particularly active in Clarksville. Both soft and hard-bound books, however, were once locally produced. Fine examples include *The Young Colonel* by R. W. Thomas in 1860, and a number of early works by W. P. Titus, including *Picturesque Clarksville, Past and Present,* produced in 1887.

Iron ore is no longer mined in Montgomery County. Crumbling stone stacks mark sites where thousands of tons of pig iron were once produced annually. This industry was a casualty of the Civil War, as an adequate labor supply was no longer available. Competition with furnaces in Birmingham, Alabama, where coal beds lay in proximity to the ore, was also a contributing factor in the gradual decline of the industry.

The industry was retained to a degree with the construction of the 31-mile "Mineral Line." Rail service was available from the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Hematite into Dickson County and from the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad at

Pond. Shipment of ore was possible in two directions from 1893 until the line was discontinued in 1936.

The Gracey-Woodward Furnace, established in Clarksville in 1891, produced 200 tons daily. This furnace combined ore from the "Mineral Line" with coke and local limestone. Ownership of the furnace changed and the Red River Iron Company blast furnace and foundry was in operation in later years until this industry was no longer economical. The current successor to the Red River Iron Company is the Clarksville Foundry & Machine Works, established in 1922. The company produces many types of aluminum and iron castings for customers throughout the nation.

Welding and machine shops occupy the site of an 1854 foundry which transferred pig iron into cast iron. Items of great diversity continue to be produced there, many being special one-of-a-kind orders. No longer are plows produced by Meriwether-Patch nor the Black Hawk corn sheller by A. H. Patch. Louis E. Gaisser designed many varieties of ornamental iron at the turn of the century. A newer company, 41-A Products, established in 1961, currently creates special orders of ornamental iron as well as producing standard products.

Jersey Miniere Zinc Corporation established an electrolytic zinc refinery in Montgomery County in 1978. Zinc ore concentrate is delivered to the refinery by barge on the Cumberland River and by rail and trucks from mines in Tennessee, Ireland, Mexico, Canada, and elsewhere. From this concentrate pure zinc and useful by-products are derived. The refinery, capable of producing 90,000 tons of slab zinc annually, receives power from the nearby TVA plant. The 55-pound slabs and one-ton blocks of zinc are shipped by rail and truck to customers for use in galvanizing steel products for rust protection. The sulphuric acid output, approximately 140,000 tons annually, is marketed for producing fertilizer and other items.

Several other manufacturing companies have located in Montgomery County in the last 30 years. In 1952 Smithfield Industries, leaders in tool and die making, began operation in the area. This company specializes in the production of screw ma-

chine products and precision machine parts. Union Carbide Electrode System Division, established in 1975, creates graphite electrodes used in electric furnaces for making iron, steel, and ferroalloys. Trane Company is internationally known for the innovative concept of self-contained systems of residential and commercial heating and cooling units. Such units are assembled by the manufacturer and delivered to customers as a compact unit. The original Trane facility of 1959 has expanded during recent years to meet manufacturing and warehousing needs.

Local builders at one time produced spring wagons, heavy drays, farm wagons, buggies, and carriages requiring various materials and production skills. Fabrics, leather, metal, and wood were component parts. The Union Bending Works, established in 1890, supplied felloes, spokes, and neck yokes, as well as wiffletrees, until such vehicles were no longer manufactured in this area.

In 1979 Thun began production of pedal axles, bicycle cranks, and other bicycle parts which are used by five of the leading bicycle manufacturers in the nation. More recently, production includes automobile steering mechanisms for a subsidiary of General Motors. The plant is essentially a cold forge, molding wire and flat steel without the use of heat. Cold-forge welding is economical in producing an extremely strong product.

Ingram Industries has a fleet of five boats. Capable of pushing barges, Ingram transports goods for other companies in addition to shipping river gravel and sand to their own customers. Ingram Industries is a subsidiary of Ingram Barge Company, one of the nation's largest barge operators. In 1984 more than 100,000 tons of materials were transported on the Cumberland River.

In addition to river and air transportation, seven motor freight companies are located in Clarksville. Mileage of roads is as follows: Interstate 24, 17.2 miles; county roads, 127.41 miles; city streets, 366.58 miles. There are also many miles of roads in the Fort Campbell installation.

The county maintains a relatively stable economy at this time consistent with an expanding industrial base. In addition to busi-

nesses already mentioned the county produces a variety of products, including TV/radio test equipment, wire harness assemblies for the automotive industry, quarry and crushed stone, stainless steel cookware, and appliance components.

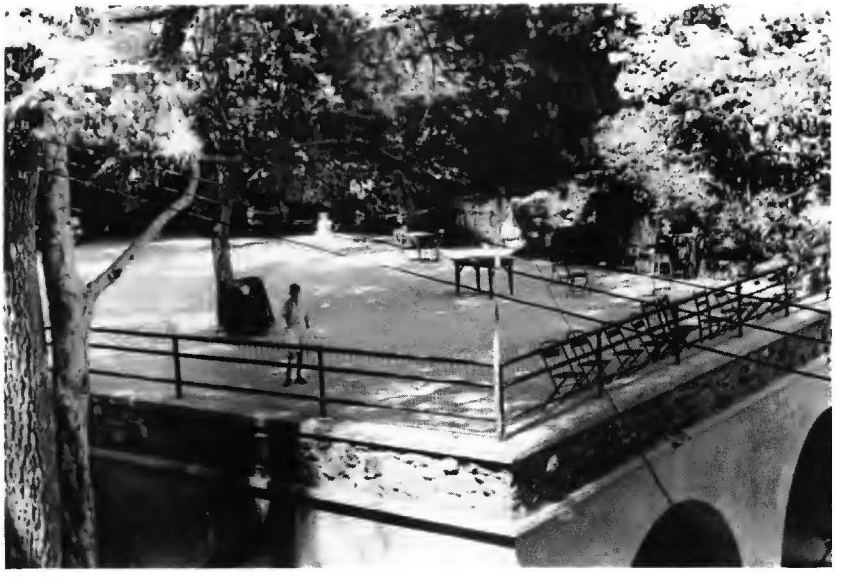
The citizens and community officials welcome the recent additions to the area's industrial base. Montgomery County's future as an important transport, agricultural, industrial, retail, and professional center is assured.

Leisure has become serious business in the last quarter of this century. Recreation at the turn of the century required little special equipment as time was spent gathering wild flowers in meadows, swimming in Red River, tramping through woodlands in search of nut-bearing trees, or sledding down long hills and skating on numerous frozen ponds.

Gymnastic skills were demonstrated at the YMCA and later athletic competition at Southwestern Presbyterian University attracted participants in baseball, football, and basketball. The new high school of 1907 boasted a gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool. Early baseball grounds where professional teams of the Kitty League, with teams from Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee, played, are no longer recognizable.

Today the Clarksville Parks and Recreational Services Department operates with a budget of more than $1,000,000. There are 32 area parks and recreational facilities including simple parks with playgrounds, golf courses, swimming pools, boat ramps, and stadiums. The Swan Lake Sports Complex provides facilities for a variety of activities. Sheltered community centers are strategically located to seve three areas of the city. Burt-Cobb Community Center honors Dr. Robert T. Burt, surgeon, and Professor Bailey Cobb, educator, prominent black citizens. Former mayors, William Kleeman and Charles Crow, are recognized in the Kleeman Center and the Crow Center.

One of two state-operated recreational facilities in the county is the Dunbar Cave Natural Area, situated on 110 scenic acres. At the turn of the century Idaho Springs was a mineral springs resort. In the 1930s Dunbar Cave became associated with big name bands and later with country music while owned by Roy



Dunbar's Cave dance floor during the era of visiting "Big Bands" in the 1930s.

Acuff. A stately old bathhouse serves as a visitor's center and museum at Dunbar Cave. Guided tours are arranged of the famous "blowing" cave, whose entrance prehistoric Indians inhabited 10,000 years ago.

The Port Royal Covered Bridge State Historic Area features trails, picnic grounds, and water activities on Red River. Port Royal, once a thriving river town, was a stopping point for steamboats. The state is in the process of restoring the old Masonic Lodge and future plans call for additional preservation projects. The centerpiece of the park is a reproduction of the Port Royal covered bridge which originally spanned the Red River in 1904.

The Clarksville-Montgomery County Historical Museum, located in the U.S. Post Office constructed in 1898, opened to the public in June of 1984. Historical exhibits have attracted more than 10,000 visitors within twelve months.

A variety of interesting events are held throughout the year. The state of Tennessee's Old-Time Fiddlers' Championships cel-

ebrates southern folk music in April. Championships are staged in 13 categories and a festival atmosphere prevails. The Montgomery County Fair, sponsored by the area Jaycees, is held at the end of the summer at the Clarksville Fairgrounds Park. Oktoberfest provides authentic German food, beverage, music, and dancing. Sponsored by the Edelweiss Club, this rapidly growing three-day event delights citizens of all ages.

Austin Peay State University also provides a variety of recreational events. The Speech and Theater Department produces five shows annually, while the Music Department sponsors many activities open to the public. University organizations also sponsor a madrigal feast and a jazz festival that are open to the public.

Today Clarksville, county seat of Montgomery County, is Tennessee's fifth largest municipality and one of the fastest growing cities in the South. Located 250 miles from the population center of the nation, it offers advantages in the marketing of products produced by its many industries. The city also ranks fifth among cities in Tennessee in postal revenue, due to the industrial growth and diversification in recent decades.

The city of 59 square miles is governed by an elected mayor and city council of 13 aldermen. Over 80 civic clubs and organizations are active within the city. In 1984 Clarksville reached a milestone in its long history by celebrating the bicentennial of its founding.

History is a record of man's presence within a period of time and within an environment which is the product of God's presence in nature. Man weaves his skills and culture upon the warp of that natural background. His ethical and physical values become the tapestry for all who would view the past with its imperfections and its achievements. We, of any generation, are the product of all that has gone before; may we be ever aware of this hard-won heritage.

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